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THE WAR IN THE EAST.

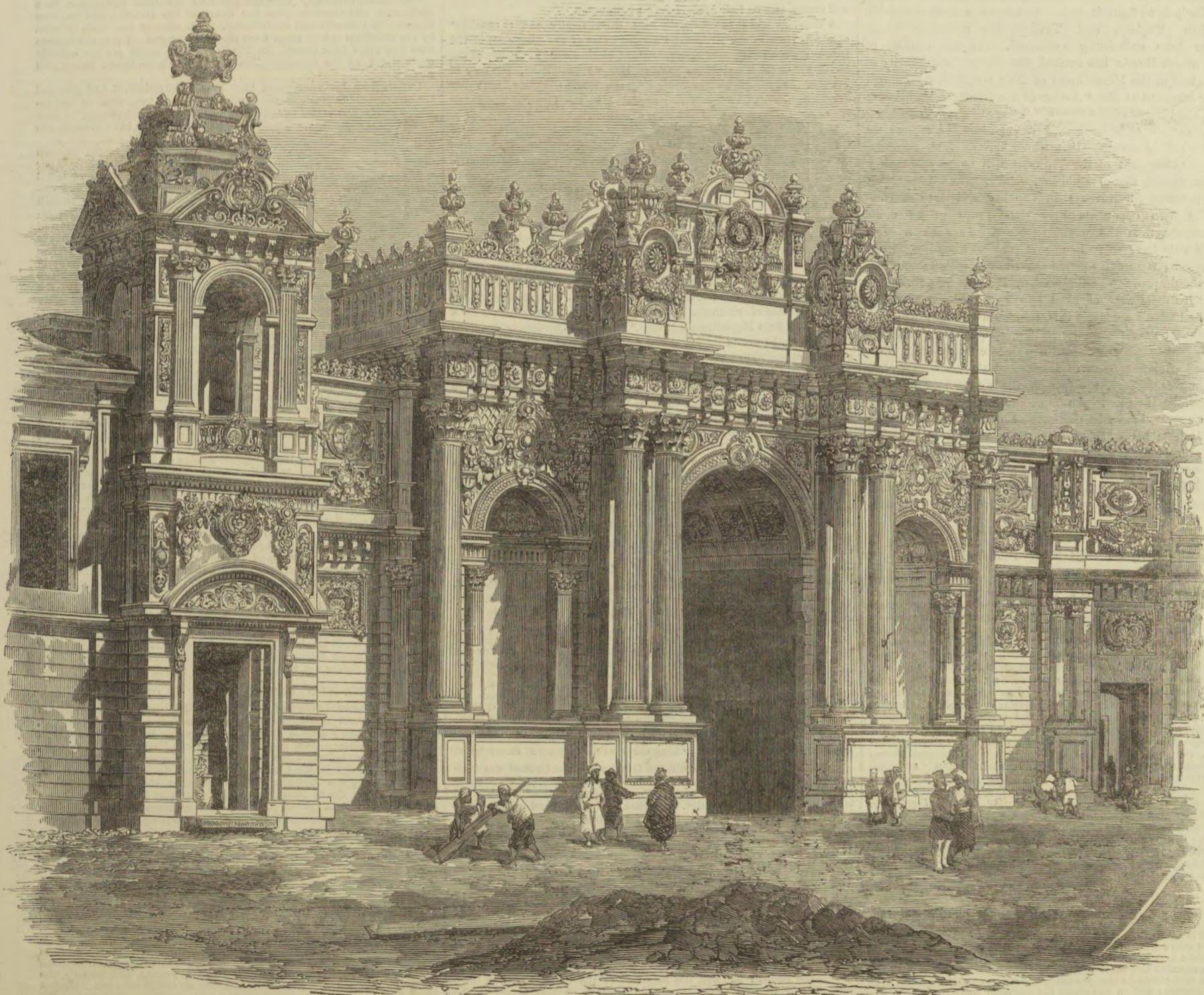
THE disputes that have for the last six months kept Europe in suspense, if not in fear, have produced their natural result. Led away by the impetuosity of his people, and by the counsels of all that is most eminent in Turkey for position and influence, the Sultan has declared war against Russia. Such a catastrophe has long been expected. The great Powers of Europe, who have done so much to avert it, may be alarmed and grieved; but they cannot be surprised. They have made but light of Turkey, throughout the whole course of the negotiations. They have considered the quarrel between her and her unrighteous neighbour, more as it affected their own interests, than as it imperilled those of Turkey herself. They had, no doubt, a regard for the rights of nations, involved in the wanton assault made upon her by the Czar; but they had a higher regard for themselves. They cannot wonder that the wronged and insulted party should have grown weary of the secondary position she was made to assume; and that she should

have endeavoured to vindicate her own independence, and to assert her own dignity, by an appeal to the last logic of nations. At any moment since the first Russian soldier crossed the Pruth, the Turkish Government would have been justified in the course it has now taken. The provocation has been as great as the patience with which it has been encountered. However much the public opinion of Europe may deplore the resolution of the Porte, the world will do it the justice to confess that its decision was neither hasty in fact nor erroneous in principle; and that it endangered the success of no pending negotiation, until negotiation became alike inconsistent with safety and with honour.

The whole Christian and Mussulman world will look with intense anxiety for the next movement. Portentous as the circumstances appear, it is not imperative that immediate hostilities should follow the declaration of war. There has, in point of fact, been war between the two nations ever since the day when the Danubian Principalities were occupied by the forces of Prince Gortschakoff. The season and the elements may prolong this

passive warfare until the spring—giving Turkey, in the meantime, the advantage of a protest, that may tend in some degree to satisfy the irritated public spirit of the Mussulmans. The last act of the Sultan is but a formal declaration of a state of things which was already in existence. It has, however, the additional merit of narrowing the dispute, and of notifying, what was apparent enough to everybody except to Ambassadors, that no negotiation was valid with the Emperor of Russia. The irresponsible Autocrat acted upon a foregone conclusion, and had made up his mind to plunder or destroy his neighbour, unless prevented by superior force. The allies of Turkey ought to have done three or four months ago what Turkey has now done for herself. There might then have been fewer despatches, but there would have been more despatch; and a European war, instead of being imminent, would, in all probability, have been averted.

We take it for granted that the remainder of the British and French Mediterranean fleets has, ere this, proceeded to Constantinople. As a matter of mere precaution, this step is necessary.



GATEWAY TO THE SULTAN'S NEW PALACE OF DOLMABAHÇE, ON THE BOSPHORUS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Whether for war or for negotiation, the place of the combined fleets is before Constantinople. In either alternative their presence is the best check upon Russia. If the world may judge of the Emperor's intentions by the visits which he pays and receives, there seems every reason to believe that he is so entirely bent upon war that no concession would at any period of the dispute have satisfied him, or will satisfy him now. He has just played his part at a military spectacle, at Olmütz, to ingratiate himself with the Austrian army; he has been closeted for hours, in the strictest privacy, with the inexperienced and dependent Emperor of Austria; and he has departed from Olmütz to Warsaw, to be followed thither by the King of Prussia. All these things betoken mischief. It looks as if the three representatives of those who were accomplices in the partition of Poland were taking council upon a new deed of similar atrocity; as if the Czar—so able, so accomplished, and so daring—were exercising the high influence of his genius over the juvenile Sovereign of Austria, to lead him into evil courses; and over the irresolute and mediocre King of Prussia, to pervert him from the paths of interest and duty. Should the Czar succeed in the effort, the consequences will, no doubt, be disastrous in every part of Europe; but it would be to doubt the justice of Providence not to believe that they will be most disastrous to the originator and abettors of the wrong. Such a war would be the one predicted by Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena. It would be the war of brute force against intelligence—of Cossackism against Freedom—and of arbitrary power against the rights and the civilisation of mankind. It might be a long and a sanguinary struggle. The result would, in all probability, be the re-organisation of Europe into new states and kingdoms; but, in that re-organisation, it is more than probable that Russia would not be so large nor mighty as she now is; that Poland, Hungary, and Italy would be raised to the rank of independent nations; and that a great Germanic Empire, or a free Confederation of German States, would supersede the mushroom kingdom of Prussia, and the effete and heterogeneous empire of Austria. These are the eventualities which the Czar either does not see or expects to control; but which will excite the hopes and passions of millions of the bravest and most intelligent people in every part of Europe.

But the statesmen of Prussia and Austria are not, perhaps, so blinded or so reckless as the Czar. If there is any common sense among them, they must be aware of the extreme peril to themselves of having so bad an ally in so bad a cause. On this supposition, they will exert themselves to prevent a war that in its progress might be so ruinous, and in its results so fatal to themselves; and Great Britain and France will have them for co-operators in the work of pacification. The Czar, thus left without support, either moral or material, will discover that a State is not necessarily strong because it is large. The great Goliath of nations may thus find a little David to overthrow it.

It would be a consummation highly desirable and salutary that the war, if it cannot be averted, should, for the present, be left to the two principals to fight it out. Russia is a more unwieldy empire than Turkey, and Turkey has resources which have never been sufficiently estimated. In the conflict of fanaticism which Russia has excited, the bigotry and ferocity of the Turks, and of the Mussulmans of Asia and Africa, who will flock to the standard of the "Father of the Faithful," will more than equal the bigotry of the Greek followers of the "orthodox" Lord Emperor. It will be a war à l'outrance, imbibed by the worst of all bitterness;—that which springs from religious animosity. On the part of the Turks it will be waged with a fierceness surpassing that of ambition. Revenge and desperation are more powerful incentives than cupidity and love of conquest. The two opponents may thus prove to be more equally matched than the world supposes. In such a case, Europe will only have to look on and pray for the discomfiture of the aggressor; reserving to itself the right of interfering if the just cause should prove to be the weaker. It would be a righteous punishment if Russia were checked by the unaided armies of the Porte: it would be a spectacle that all men would approve; and would administer a severer rebuke and a more wholesome chastisement to the Emperor, than any defeat which he might suffer from the combined armies or fleets of Europe. But, at whatever cost, and by whatever agency, the fate of the wrong-doer must be made to overtake the Czar. An immediate peace, or peace as the result of a war, will alike be detrimental to his influence. His character is lost; his selfishness is apparent; his guilty ambition is unmasked; his desire to domineer and lord it over Europe is patent even to the slowest-minded diplomats of Vienna and Berlin; and that he and his armies may be well and speedily beaten is the ardent wish of every honest man in Christendom.

THE SULTAN'S NEW PALACE,

AT DOLMABAGHDSCHE, ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The Sultan has many palaces in and about Constantinople, the Bosphorus being the favourite site for them. The reason for their great numbers—and they will probably go on increasing in number—is that every Sultan, on his accession to the throne, builds one at least, and always tries to outdo in splendour the palaces of his predecessors. It is curious to remark in them the changes in decorative taste which have taken place from time to time; more especially the gradual advance made towards the adoption of European and classic art. The Summer Palace of Beschiktash, built by the late Sultan Mahmoud, is a gaudy mixture of Orientalism and Classicism: the material being wood, is, of course, wholly inappropriate to Grecian pillars and entablatures. In the new Palace of Dolmabaghdsche, now building for the present Sultan, the materials made use of are marble and stone; and the architecture is more strictly European than anything hitherto attempted in Constantinople; being in the florid Italian-Classic style. The building consists of a magnificent centre and double wings. It is approached by a stately triumphal gateway, of which we give an Engraving, made after a Photograph. This magnificent structure is in course of building, though near completion. It stands on the European shore of the Bosphorus, near Tophana, and facing the entrance to the Sea of Marmora. The view from this point, taking in Scutari, the Seraglio point, and old Stamboul on the right, is one of the finest in all Constantinople.

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.—The cedars have diminished from a forest to a sacred grove, guarded by a priest and protected by a superstition. The prophecy of Isaiah has long since been fulfilled, and "Lebanon is turned into a fruitful field," the rest of the trees of his forest are few, that a child may write them. The cedars of Lebanon scarcely occupy a space equal to two acres of ground; but Lebanon is a fruitful field; the mulberry tree yields its luscious fruit, and its more useful leaves, with graceful luxuriance; and in its valleys the harvests wave spontaneously in autumn.—*New Quarterly Review.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The return of the Emperor and Empress from their Northern Tour, took place without any particular incident. Along the Boulevards immense crowds were collected to witness their arrival, but no sensation was otherwise manifested; and the Imperial cortége, in the centre of which was the carriage of their Majesties, closely surrounded by cavalry, passed amid in almost total silence. They proceeded direct to St. Cloud without stopping in Paris.

At Rouen a number of magnificent blocks of marble, destined to form a monument for Monseigneur Affre, the late Archbishop of Paris, arrived from Italy, are being unshipped. One mass, from which the statue of the Archbishop is to be carved, weighs 21,000 kilogrammes, and is of remarkable beauty.

An undertaking, which cannot fail to produce no common degree of interest in the world of literature—not only here, but throughout that of Europe and America—is being organised with the utmost activity, and with every prospect of success. It is to make the French literature of the day take its place in the Great Exhibition to be held here in 1855. The plan contemplated is as follows. A commission is to elect a hundred writers, who are to compose a book as large as an ordinary-sized journal, and containing one thousand pages, ten for each writer. The subjects are confined to such as spring from the Exhibition itself. Here a picture or a statue inspires a poem; a piece of tapestry forms the groundwork of a legend; the produce of some distant land leads to the description of a voyage; silks and jewels—alas! we fear female vanity will generally be selected as the theme when they are brought on the *tapis!*—instruments of labour and husbandry will suggest a pastoral in prose or verse. In short, with so rich a mine to work upon, the difficulty will be, not to find, but to select, a subject. The form given to this literary monument will present a luxury in all its details, for which neither taste nor expense is to be spared. At the head of each article, a first-rate artist is to make an illustration of the subject, representing the portion or object in the Exhibition suggestive of the piece; and a portrait of the writer, taken from a photograph, is to be appended, with a specimen of his writing and signature. The characters for the printing are to be cast expressly; and, instead of paper, parchment or vellum is to be employed; the binding is to be magnificent; and, in all points, nothing that can contribute to render the volume perfect is to be spared. Already a number of well-known and esteemed literary names are appended to the project, which seems to afford the first guarantee of success.

The *Assemblée Nationale* has been condemned to pay £20 on the following grounds:—The law desires that articles copied or translated from other journals shall acknowledge the fact. The paper in question produced a passage from the *Times* without the necessary declaration; and though it was proved and admitted that the phrase "We read in the *Times*" was written at the commencement of the extract, and that it was by the negligence of the printer that it was omitted in the paper, the condemnation was pronounced, and the fine enforced.

Reports continue to arrive from various parts in the provinces of troubles occasioned by the dearth of provisions—grain and bread more especially. Hitherto they have been repressed with little difficulty; but it is to be feared that, as the severe season advances, greater discontents will arrive, and be found less easy of termination.

A marriage, about to take place in a Royal family, excites considerable attention in the diplomatic circles. One of the daughters of the Queen Marie-Christine, of Spain, is about to be united to the son of the Senator d'André, des Princes Corsini, Duc de Casigliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Tuscany. The Queen Marie-Christine, with her daughter, attended by the *fiancé*, appeared in the Imperial box at the Opera, where they excited universal attention.

It is stated that Louis Napoleon and the Empress intend going to Compiègne on the 8th, and proceeding from thence to Fontainebleau on the 15th, where they purpose remaining till their return to the Tuilleries for the winter.

We learn, on what we believe to be good authority that M. Ragani, the new *entrepreneur* of the Italian Opera, has completed an engagement with Mario for the approaching season. This intelligence causes as much pleasure as surprise in Paris, it having been positively asserted that America had secured the first tenor of the day. It is said that M. Ragani has already partly succeeded in getting together an excellent troupe, and that the opening of the house will take place with the utmost éclat, on the 15th November. The great *farce*, on the preparation of which the Porte St. Martin has been occupied for a year—"Les Sept Merveilles du Monde," has a great success, both on the stage and in the press; having stated this fact, it may seem presumption on our part to criticise, but we confess we were considerably disappointed, The *mise en scène* is very fine, and the costumes singularly varied, magnificent, and fantastic; but the piece seems to us not to be amusing; certain scenes, particularly that of the dancing in the gardens of Babylon, tediously long (especially when the dancers are extremely mediocre, as in the present instance); and altogether we find a want of *esprit*, of originality, and of amusement, in the thing, which renders the five hours of its duration a period more tiresome than interesting. The Théâtre Lyrique is rehearsing "La Jardinière," an *opéra-comique* of M. Adolphe Adam. The Vaudeville has considerable success with a very agreeable little piece, entitled "Les Moustaches Grises." The "Pressoir," at the Gymnase, continues to attract such crowds that it is difficult to obtain places.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY TURKEY.

Great sensation was caused in the metropolis on Tuesday by the publication of the following telegraphic despatch, announcing that the Sultan had at length declared war against Russia. The despatch is dated Vienna, Monday:—

Advices from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., contain most important news. . . . The Divan, at the Grand Council held that day, resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia. . . . Report says that hostilities have already begun. . . . Last night the Emperor of Austria left suddenly, with the Prince of Prussia, for Warsaw, where the King of Prussia will meet them. . . . Against the advice of the four powers the Sultan has signed the declaration of war. . . . Other accounts inform us that at the Grand Council, despatches from Omer Pacha were read, urgently counselling war before the winter should set in. . . . It is also stated that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops as if he intended to cross the Danube, for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchouk.

It appears that on the 26th ult. the Ottoman Grand Council was summoned, and advised the Sultan to declare war against Russia, considering that the armies of the Northern Power had not only seized upon the trans-Danubian Principalities, but that the Czar had rejected the modifications which the Sultan required to be made in the Vienna note, as the needful limitation to the concessions therein granted, and as precluding an interpretation which Turkey could not with safety or honour allow. The further report that the Sultan forthwith acted upon the recommendation of the Grand Council, and that, against the advice of the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, he signed the declaration of war, received very general credence, since it has long been considered impossible for the Sultan to resist the demands of his subjects and soldiers. The people of Turkey have raised their unanimous voice for war, and the peace and war party alike concur in the necessity of making a last stand for national independence against the insolent aggression of Russia.

As soon as the English Government were informed of the decision of the Grand Council for war, the members of the Cabinet then in town immediately met for deliberation, and summonses were issued to the rest to hasten their return to the metropolis. There is some reason to

believe that within the last three weeks Lord Aberdeen has surrendered his pacific views in deference to a majority of his colleagues, and that, as the result, explicit orders have been despatched for the passage of the Dardanelles by the whole of the fleet in Besika Bay. The French Government have pursued the same course; and both Governments are fully agreed that Turkey is justified in taking the course which the Sultan is believed to have at length adopted.

Meanwhile, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, our Ambassador at the Porte is said to have signified his disapproval of the Grand Council's decision, and is exerting himself to delay action upon it. Happily, a broad river flows between the two combatants, and the season is already unfavourable for warlike operations; so that it is hoped by the more sanguine that hostilities may still be deferred. But war is imminent; if hostilities have not already commenced.

No doubt a last attempt will be made to avert the final appeal, if the Turks have not precipitated a hostile encounter with the Russian forces since we hear from Olmütz of peaceful assurances and signs of relenting on the part of the Czar. Austria has resolved to remain neuter in the event of war; but her insecure position, should war break out so near the frontiers of Hungary, and her precarious tenure of Italy, if France should make the smallest demonstration in Lombardy, cannot fail to have been forcibly brought under the notice of the Czar and his Minister, Count Nesselrode, by the young Emperor of Austria and his advisers. The Emperors took care to have two members of the Rothschild family in attendance upon them at Olmütz, in order to impart confidence to the monied world; and possibly, also, that they might be better able to discuss the practicability of a loan, under the mutual guarantee of both Powers; but the financial difficulties of Russia herself, and the notoriously bankrupt condition of Austria, would render it extremely difficult to raise money for the purpose of carrying on a Turkish war, if, as appears probable, Great Britain and France should take part with the Porte against the Czar.

These considerations will stimulate the activity of the resuscitated Vienna Conference, which will, no doubt, make a vigorous attempt to induce the two Governments now at war to suspend hostilities until another diplomatic note can be framed, that may effectually test the peaceful declarations of Olmütz.

The latest advices from Constantinople concur in stating that politicians of all shades were unanimous in refusing any further concessions, and that the Sultan was warmly animated by the same feelings as his Ministers and his subjects. The armaments, which for a short period had seemed to slacken when there appeared a probability of an amicable arrangement, had recommenced with redoubled activity. The strength and defensive preparations of the Turkish army are thus described:—

The marching army now numbers upwards of 80,000 men of regular infantry (troops of the line), and 10,000 irregular foot soldiers, about 10,000 cavalry, and upwards of 180 pieces of field artillery, of different sizes. Three lines have been fortified—the Danube; the line stretching from Varna to Shumla; and another line situated further back, commencing at the river Kamesick, which is prolonged towards the east, and embraces every pass of the Balkan to beyond the city of Sofia. Upwards of 44 points are fortified, and altogether 120 different fortified works have been constructed. Works of colossal proportions have been undertaken and executed, and the greatest energy has been displayed. From Varna to Nicomedia all the vulnerable points on the right bank of the Danube are fortified and bristled with cannon. The defile of Soumoundji is impregnable; and the artillery, commanded by European officers and non-commissioned officers, is well served.

The Moslem population desire war ardently, and doubtless the disbanding of the troops would be accompanied by serious difficulties, the dread of which has, no doubt, interfered to prevent further concession being made on the side of Turkey. The Turks loudly avow that they will not yield in anything, unless forced to do so by France and England.

Fresh troops from Southern Russia are pouring into the Danubian Provinces, and concentrating around Bucharest. In case of war, it is conjectured that the Danube will be crossed at Widin. The Russians have made all arrangements for winter quarters in the provinces, where, with the reinforcements now on the march, their army is estimated at upwards of 200,000 men, exclusive of Cossacks and gendarmes.

The Russian cavalry (Corps de Danube) has been withdrawn to a distance of two marches from the banks of the Danube, and has been replaced by Cossacks and by infantry. This change has been induced by the desertion taking place from the former corps. Up to the present time four corps have passed the Pruth. These corps are respectively commanded by the Generals Dänenburg, Paniutin, Osten Saken, and Luders.

Letters from Jassy announce that Prince Gortschakoff had apprised the commanding officers of the corps under his orders, that he had received instructions from the Minister of War at St. Petersburg, to take measures for establishing the army in winter quarters in Wallachia and Moldavia.

Now that the sword is about to cut the Gordian knot of the Eastern difficulty, a recapitulation of the diplomatic proceedings may enable our readers to follow the successive stages of the dispute. After the original differences respecting the Holy Places had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, Prince Menschikoff presented a note to the Turkish Government containing certain demands on the part of the Czar respecting a spiritual protectorate. These demands the Divan considered inadmissible, and in this opinion it was confirmed by the concurrence of the Four Powers, who approved its refusal, and charged themselves with the substitution of some terms which the Porte might accept in place of the objectionable Note of the Russian Ambassador. These terms they settled in a Note of their own, which has been styled the Vienna Note; and this Note, which they thought the Porte might safely admit, the Emperor of Russia at once agreed to admit also. But at this, which seemed the concluding point of the proceedings, arose an extraordinary difficulty. The Turkish Government alleged that the Vienna Note did not exclude the objectionable features of the Menschikoff Note, and it suggested, therefore, certain modifications, which the Four Powers approved. The Russian Government, on the other hand, not only rejected these modifications, but took occasion to declare explicitly that it had understood the Vienna Note as including substantially the terms of the Menschikoff Note. All the Four Powers must necessarily incline to Turkish interests, for all concurred in disapproving the Menschikoff Note, and in approving the Turkish modifications. All, however, were not acting with equal freedom, perhaps not with equal sincerity, and Austria has modified her adhesion to the policy of the Conference since it has become necessary to close more effectually with Russian pretensions. Nevertheless, the duties of the interposing Powers remain the same. They are called upon to maintain, if possible, the peace of Europe by adjusting the differences between Russia and the Porte; but it is plain, from what has already transpired, that their conclusions, though apparently so favourable to the Russians as to be accepted at St. Petersburg, and so unfavourable to the Ottomans as to be refused at Constantinople, were, in reality, framed in the interests of Turkey.

The last accounts from Circassia state that the Russians have assembled a considerable force, and are preparing to make a general attack, with, according to some 40,000, according to others 60,000 men. Two envoys from Schamyl had arrived at Constantinople to demand further assistance from the Porte against the Russians.

Advices from Braila, on the Danube, not far from Galatz, are to the effect that all trade had been suspended for some time in consequence of a want of shipping, which could not ascend the river, the water at the mouth of the Sulina not being more than 6½ feet deep.

THE MILITARY CONGRESS OF OLMUTZ.

The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria arrived at Olmütz on Saturday the 24th ult., and on Sunday the first conference was held, at which also the Prince of Prussia was present. Both on Sunday and Monday conferences took place between Count Nesselrode, Count Buol, and Baron Meyendorf, which were followed by meetings with the other diplomats. Lord Westmoreland (the English Ambassador at Vienna), was received by the Emperor on Sunday, after his Lordship had had interviews with Count Nesselrode and Baron Von Meyendorf. Counts Nesselrode and Buol had an interview of four hours long; after which Count Buol was closeted for some time with the Emperor Franz Joseph. On the 28th the Emperor of Russia left Olmütz for Warsaw, where he is to be joined by the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia.

The result of the Olmütz Conference is thus described by the special correspondent of the *Times*:—

The Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode have given to the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol Schausenstein the most positive assurances that there is now and henceforth no question of any isolated action on the part of Russia with a view to the subversion of the Ottoman Empire, and that the sole object of the Emperor is to terminate the whole affair with honour, and to put an end to all suspense in the European money-market as quickly as possible. For this purpose it is the anxious joint desire of the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg that, with the concurrence of the Governments of England, France, and Prussia, the collective action of the Vienna Conference should be renewed, and that its result should be a formula of assurance so perfectly satisfactory to the Porte as to hold forth every prospect of acceptance. I therefore regard

the question as substantially terminated, and henceforth involving only a few forms which we may safely leave to the tact of the diplomatic men, unless the Moslem fanaticism which Russia has so incautiously evoked should interpose a barrier.

These assurances will take place with a view to enable Russia to accomplish, without humiliation, the grand wished-for point of the evacuation of the Principalities, but will involve, on the part of the five Powers, no technical guarantee to Turkey beyond what already exists in the Treaty of 1841, and which, in fact, would be perfectly superfluous.

With all this it cannot be denied that there is a strong shade of difference between the Eastern and Western Powers, even allowing each to stand upon the strength of the jointly-acknowledged treaties and those principles of international right recognised by both. The Western public asks satisfaction for an affront to an independent Power, but the Eastern Powers point out the pentarchical protection of this independence as not entitling it to refuse to listen to the united voices of the five Powers; and the claim to that full measure of dignity which would be accorded to an unprotected military Power, able from its own independent resources to ensure respect, is grudged, even refused, to Turkey, with antecedents so little savouring of virtual or technical equality with the five Powers that do the police of Europe. This is the hard case of every state that has declined. I should, therefore, be sorry if any metaphysical theory of an equality that does not exist should interfere with that speedy and permanent evacuation of the Principalities which all the Western Powers have substantially at heart. From what I hear, the present attitude of the Emperor Nicholas is more the honest retraction of a hasty step by a man who stands in fear of the judgment of the soundly-thinking part of Europe, than from apprehension of the physical forces arrayed against him.

The semi-official *Austrian Correspondence* states that "a new scheme of adjustment has been agreed on at Olmütz, and will be forthwith offered for acceptance to the Porte. When the Conferences proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated, a Council of Ministers was held, to which the Ambassadors were invited. It is said to have been here that Lord Westmoreland made his proposition of a Collective Declaration, which has been accepted."

The following sketch from Olmütz has been published:—

This little congress of two Courts, with so many greyheaded veterans, unavoidably carries back the mind to the still more moving period of 1813-14-15; and Prince Paskiewitsch and Count Nesselrode, having been less seen in the west of Europe than our current French, English, and German soldiers and statesmen, have been objects of considerable interest, from the association of their names with the political and military development of the Russian power during nearly two generations; and I give you an anecdote connecting the two epochs that may be relied on. Lord Westmoreland was relating to Prince Paskiewitsch that in January, 1814, at the advance on Paris, after the heights of Belleville had been stormed, Paris appeared; and, being then attached to the *corps d'armée* of General Miloradovitsch, this energetic officer called out, "Up with the artillery; let us at length have a shot at Paris." The artillery was brought up, and when the last shot was fired, Miloradovitsch said, "What a singular coincidence! This was the very artillery officer who opened the first fire at the beginning of the retreat from Moscow." When Prince Paskiewitsch had listened to this anecdote of the alpha and omega of the decline and fall of the Empire of Napoleon I., he added, "Allow me to conclude the series of coincidences, and inform you that the name of this young artillery officer was Paskiewitsch, and that he now has the pleasure of renewing in Olmütz, in 1853, the camaraderie of 1814 on the heights of Belleville." Unlike the tall and brawny Emperor, Count Nesselrode is brief in every proportion of length and breadth; but with refined and intellectual features; and, although one of the very few statesmen who preceded the Congress of Vienna, and politically survived the tempests of 1848, he is still fresh and active, except having no longer the youthful strength of eyesight. He is still here, not having left with the Emperor last night. From all that I can hear, his counsels are of great value, not only to the peace of Europe, but to the interests of Russia herself; as he believes that a pacific development of the Empire will carry it further than a more ambitious and warlike policy.

The Emperor of Russia, on going to attend Divine worship at a chapel of the Non-United Greek confession, near Olmütz, is represented to have uncovered his head even before getting out of his carriage when it drew up in front of the building, and to have walked thence to the altar with his figure bent in an attitude of reverence; and to have knelt down on the bare stone steps, rejecting the velvet cushion that was prepared for him.

SPAIN.

The new Sartorius Cabinet, most of whom figured in the period from 1848 to 1849, has inaugurated its accession to power by several administrative reforms; one of which relates to the examination of candidates for Government appointments; and it is reported there is to be a free trade in salt and tobacco, that the Cortes will soon be called together, and that the law on the press will be modified. The first act of the new Cabinet was, however, to order the seizure of two journals, the *Diario Espanol* and the *Tribuno*. The *Madrid Gazette* announces that General Narvaez is at liberty to return to Spain. General Juan de la Pezuela has been appointed to the Government of Cuba. The selection of General Pezuela as Captain-General of Cuba, may be considered a very good one in an important point of view, viz., that he is not likely to give way to the temptations held out to induce the authorities to connive at slave-trading practices. His opinions are Absolutist, and his temper violent; but he is universally regarded as an honourable man. If the Captain-General of Cuba really resolved to prevent slave-trading, the infamous traffic would soon be suppressed.

AMERICA.

A disgraceful occurrence has been witnessed in Norfolk, Virginia. The house of Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, and now British Consul, has been set on fire for the fifth time; and it is feared that, in spite of the increased and anxious vigilance of the municipal authorities, the dwelling may be finally destroyed. The reason why this gentleman has become so obnoxious to the Virginians is that, some years ago, he wrote a poetical squib against American slavery, which a friend published without his permission.

A contract has just been signed between the Tehuantepec Railway Company and Messrs. James Sykes and Co., of England, for the construction of a plankroad and a railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The former begins at Suchil, the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos River, and terminates at Ventosa Bay, on the Pacific—a distance of ninety-six miles—and is to be completed in November of next year. The railway is to begin at Minatilla, only twenty miles from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, and terminates also at Ventosa Bay. It is to be completed within four years, and will be 166 miles in length. It is confidently alleged by English and American engineers that the transit from England to Australia by the inland railway route from Halifax to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence by steam to the Isthmus, and across it by railroad, can never be exceeded or equalled by any other route, owing to the conformation of seas and continents.

The American fishery squadron had been disbanded, the fishing season being considered over.

Mr. John Y. Mason has been appointed Minister to France.

The steamer *Asia* brought news from New York that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers had given in a protest at Washington against the conduct of Captain Ingraham, the captain of the *St. Louis*, United States frigate, who so energetically took the part of M. Kossta, at Smyrna, a few months ago, when that gentleman had been violently seized by the Austrians. Letters from Constantinople have since brought intelligence that M. Kossta had been released from the interim custody of the French Consul, with the concurrence of the Austrian Government. M. Kossta was put on board an American merchantman, which was to sail for New York from Smyrna.

Mr. James C. Forsyth had absconded from New York in the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool, and taken with him between 100,000 dols. and 150,000 dols. in cash, the property of his father and father-in-law.

Frightful accounts were reaching New Orleans of the ravages of the yellow fever in the plantations and in the small villages along the lake and river coasts. The fever in New Orleans was on the decrease, only twenty-four persons having died of that disease on the 17th ult. The deaths for the week, ending on that day, were 241. At Mobile the deaths were upwards of 20 a day.

We have a most gloomy picture of the state of affairs on the island of Cuba. An epidemic of a choleric nature, assisted by the pernicious fever, was sweeping off sailors, soldiers, negroes, and others with frightful rapidity. Some estates, numbering from 200 to 300 slaves, had been so reduced in the space of a week that there were scarcely men enough left to bury the dead.

There has been oppressive heat at Lisbon, and slight symptoms of earthquake have been experienced at Cintra of late.

"A TUB TO THE WHALE"—I observe that a querist, Pimlico, asks the origin of the phrase to "throw a tub to the whale." I think an explanation of this will be found in the introduction to Swift's "Tale of a Tub." I cannot lay my hand on the passage; but it is to the effect that sailors engaged in the Greenland fisheries make it a practice to throw overboard a tub to a wounded whale, to divert his attention from the boat which contains his assailants.—*Notes and Queries.*

TRADE.—RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

WHEN we contrast the three little vessels, containing in all ninety men, with which Columbus set out 361 years ago to discover America, with the 339,206 vessels which came into and went out of our ports in 1852, the growth of the shipping of England—only a part of the shipping of the world—seems one of the marvels of society. At the same time, that single heroic event—a new starting point for the human race—is indelibly fixed on memory, while the daily and hourly labours, the buffettings and struggles of which the entrance and the departure of so many ships are indications, pass unknown and unchronicled—so little importance do we attach to the toils of millions, and so much to the brave achievement of one great head and great heart. From the voyage of those three little vessels, and those ninety men, has sprung—to say nothing of the many other consequences to the world—for England alone, a trade with one part only of the continent which Columbus discovered, of the enormous amount of £30,000,000 a year. Last year, the declared value of our exports to the United States was £16,134,397; and, as the exports were met by imports of corresponding or greater value, the whole trade was of more worth than the enormous sum mentioned. To give our readers a more complete idea of our trade at present, and formerly, let us state that the value of the imports and exports was in 1800 about £54,000,000, while last year the value of our exports alone was £78,000,000; which being doubled—for if the imports were not of more value than the exports the trade would be a losing one—makes the stupendous sum of £156,000,000 as the annual value of the foreign trade of this Empire. In that immense and growing mass of wealth which implies subsistence and employment for millions of people lies the secret of England's material grandeur. Within the last twenty-five years it has more than doubled: the exports in 1827 were £37,181,335; in 1852, £78,076,854.

It is useful to know which, of all the countries of the world, contributes the most to this increasing traffic; and they stand in the following order, according to the declared value of exports:—

United States	£16,134,397
Continental India and Islands	7,352,907
Hanseatic Towns (Germany)	6,872,735
British Settlements in Australia	4,222,205
Holland	4,109,976
Brazil	3,464,394
British North America	3,065,364
Turkish Dominions, in all	2,860,542
France	2,731,286
China	1,918,244
British West Indies	1,908,552
Spain	1,252,957
Portugal	1,209,517
Chili	1,167,494
Russia	1,099,971

Having reached the great Northern Empire, which stands fifteenth on the list, we stop, because our more especial purpose is—now that war is declared between Russia and Turkey—to show, as far as trade is concerned, the relations of these two States to us. Turkey is the eighth on the list; and our trade with Turkey, it will be seen, is now nearly three-fold as great in value as our trade with Russia. Our trade with the United States is sixteen-fold greater than our trade with Russia, though our vessels went to the latter before the States were discovered. Such is, after all that is said of its growth, the slow progress of that barbarian empire. In modern times its trade with us has rather decreased than increased. In 1827, the value of our exports to Russia were £1,408,970; in 1852, £1,099,917. With Turkey, on the contrary, our trade has, in the same period, much increased. In 1827 it was £531,704; in 1852, £2,860,542; having increased more than five-fold. To Mr. Laurie, of Billiter-square, we are indebted for calling our attention again to this subject, and for some very elaborate tables and calculations concerning it, a summary of which we present to our readers nearly in his own words:—

Total Declared Value of Exports to the following Countries, from 1827 to 1852 inclusive (twenty-six years).

Russia amounting to £42,543,645 ..	Net decrease, nearly 1 per cent
Turkey .. 47,193,072 ..	Net increase, nearly 301 per cent
Egypt .. 8,106,090 ..	5272 ..
Australia .. 33,278,087 ..	349 ..
India .. 132,714,995 ..	1054 ..
United States .. 218,013,273 ..	2561 ..
All Countries .. 1,327,511,294 ..	86 ..

These accounts show that our exports to Russia decreased last year nearly 15 per cent (£14,716); whereas to Turkey they increased nearly 11 per cent (£10,821).

Of our total exports last year Russia took under 1½ per cent (£1,409); Turkey nearly 3½ per cent (£3,664).

Our exports to Egypt last year amounted to £955,701, which was at the rate of 1½ per cent (£1,224)—nearly equal to Russia.

Mr. Laurie's valuable tables suggest one or two other important remarks. They begin with 1827, and end with 1852; and they are divided into periods of five years. The value of the total exports increased per cent in the first five years (1827-1831), 0.258; in the second (1832-36), 37.309; in the third (1837-41), 1.172; in the fourth (1842-46), 14.699; in the fifth (1847-51), 28.714. The fluctuations before 1842, when Sir Robert Peel began his Free-trade measures, is remarkable. In the two periods of five years prior to 1842—from 1827 to 1831, and from 1837 to 1841—which preceded and followed the Reform agitation, there was a very small increase of 0.258 in the first, and of 1.172 per cent in the last; while in the period of the Reform agitation, when the consequences of the reduction of taxation then made were manifest, the increase was no less than 37.369 per cent. This increase is greater than at any other period, but it was preceded and followed almost by stagnation and its horrible consequences. If we compare the first fifteen years of the series with the last eleven, we find that in the former, including the progress during the first Whig Administration, the increase was 38.739 per cent, and in the latter—the whole period since Sir Robert Peel's commercial reforms began—the increase has been 48.060 per cent, or 9.321 per cent greater in the eleven years ending 1852, than in the fifteen years ending 1841. We know that in the present year the increase is greater than it was last year, probably it will be as great as either of the years 1835, 1836—those years of cheapness and prosperity—and certainly it will much exceed in the actual quantity and value of our exports any previous year. The trade of which the growth from 1826 to 1852 excites our wonder, is still growing; nor can we foresee any bounds to its increase.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

M. ARAGO.

FRANCIS DOMINICK ARAGO, a native of the south of France, and the son and representative of a family long distinguished in literature, arts, and arms, was born on the 20th February, 1786. Arago received his first education at Toulouse, and afterwards obtained ready and honourable admittance at the Parisian Polytechnic School, to enter which, under any circumstances, is an honour in itself; since each applicant has to undergo one of the severest mathematical examinations possible before he can become a member of an establishment which Napoleon called his school for heroes. Arago's course in the Polytechnic Institution was marked with such brilliant ability, that, immediately on leaving it, Arago was attached to the Observatory of Paris; and he was shortly after selected to join M. Biot in his operation of measuring an arc of the meridian in Spain. Arago's adventures consequent upon this expedition would form a romance. They are thus narrated in that interesting annual, "Men of the Time":—

While M. Arago was at Galazo, in Majorca, war broke out between France and Spain; and, under pretence that the fires which he made to aid his scientific measurements were intended to enlighten the march of the French troops, an attempt was made by the populace to seize Arago. He fled to the coast in disguise, and, after a series of hair-breadth escapes he embarked afresh, and arrived within view of Marseilles; but there the ship was attacked by a Spanish corsair, and Arago was taken prisoner to Rosas. Here all the preparations for a military execution were made before his eyes, with a view to frighten Arago, who was unknown, into the confession that he was an emigrant Spaniard, and to gain a pretence for confiscating the coveted vessel. In the end he was placed in the cellar of a prison, where he lived without light, overrun with vermin, and was often left for two days together without food. It happened that the Algerian vessel by which Arago had sailed had carried two lions, intended by the Dey as a present to the Emperor. One of these died on the passage; and Arago contrived to send a letter to the Dey, informing him that his lion had been starved to death, as it probably was, by the Spaniards. The Dey, enraged at the loss of the animal, addressed an angry letter to the Spanish Government, demanded recompense for the arbitrary seizure of the vessel, and threatened war if it were not immediately restored. A permission to set sail for Marseilles soon after reached Arago, just as he thought his affairs were at the worst; but the incompetent pilot conducted the ship at a venture about the Mediterranean for several days, and at last made a landing at Bougie. As the ship was no longer seaworthy, Arago resolved to proceed to Algiers by land, disguised as an Arab, and conducted by a Marabout—a fat which long lacked credence among the French officers. The Dey had just died; a revolution, of which Arago was a witness, immediately destroyed his successor; the new ruler demanded of the French Government payment of a pretended debt; and as a categoric refusal arrived from Paris, Arago, with every Frenchman in Algiers, was inscribed on the list of slaves, expecting every day to be conducted to the galleys. At length, in 1809, after enduring many hardships, Arago obtained permission to leave Africa with a convoy of Algerian vessels, and a corsair of the same nation; but, just as they were in sight of Algiers, the convoy was stopped by two English frigates, and brought to Lord Collingwood. The corsair in which Arago sailed managed to escape, and after being chased once or twice, safely landed him in France.

On his arrival in France, the gallant adventurer was elected a member of the Institute, and, as such, he showed himself one of the greatest labourers in the cause of science that the world has seen. His endless discoveries among them—his determination of the diameters of planets, and his discovery of coloured polarisation, and of magnetism by rotation—will immortalise his name. M. Arago's scientific essays are almost without number; they have for years continually illuminated the pages of the "Transactions de l'Académie des Sciences," the "Mémoires d'Arceuil," and the "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes." Arago was a member of every scientific society in Europe. In politics he was a democrat. He publicly endeavoured to dissuade Marmont from attacking the citizens in the Revolution of July, 1830; and he was Minister of Marine in the Provisional Government of the Revolution of 1848. M. Arago had also achieved a literary reputation; and he was deservedly renowned as an orator. One speech of his remains on memorable record—that where, opposed to Lamartine, he boldly contended for the superiority of the learned men and philosophers of modern times over those of classic antiquity. Arago was in everything a dauntless and unbending spirit. The energy of his nature, which impelled his victorious advance into regions of knowledge hitherto unknown and unconquered, carried him far away into political extremes. "I am," he used to say, "a sworn enemy of all privileges, a hater of every monopoly, a friend to free-trade, and a devoted defender of the rights of the people." Those principles he was ever ready to maintain to the utmost. Science throughout the world has experienced a loss in the recent death of this great philosopher and genius of the nineteenth century.

A fine Portrait of M. Arago, from a Daguerreotype, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 560.

LORD ANDERSON.

ADAM ANDERSON, a senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, under the title of Lord Anderson, was born in 1797, and was called to the Scotch bar in 1818, where he soon got into fair practice, and acquired the reputation of being a sound and hard-working lawyer. He was a Conservative, but was far more attached to his profession, and to the amenities of literature and art, than to politics. In 1835, Mr. Anderson was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire, and held that office until 1842, when he became Solicitor-General for Scotland. He filled this situation until the fall of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, in the summer of 1846. In 1851 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, succeeding the present Lord Justice-General in that office, as he had previously succeeded his Lordship in the Solicitor-Generalship, and in the Sheriffship of Perthshire. In February, 1852, Lord Derby came into power, and Mr. Anderson was made Lord Advocate of Scotland. He then resigned the office of Dean of Faculty—thus following an example set by Lord Jeffrey in 1830. Soon after becoming Lord Advocate, Mr. Anderson addressed the electors of Lymington; and he had every chance of being returned to Parliament for that borough, at the general election in the summer of 1852; when a vacancy presented itself on the Scotch Bench; and he was promoted to be a Judge of the Court of Session, with the unanimous approbation alike of the public and of the profession. He took the title of Lord Anderson.

His Lordship's death happened unexpectedly. He had been making a short tour on the Continent, when, on his arrival at Folkestone, he was seized with illness, which, on his reaching London, alarmingly increased; and he expired there on the morning of the 28th ult. The news of the demise of a man so able in public, and so amiable in private life, has caused very general regret.

THE COUNTESS OF CARNWATH.

MARY ANNE, Countess of Carnwath, was the eldest daughter of the celebrated orator, the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan; and was married, first, to John Blachford, Esq., of Altadore, in the county Wicklow; and, secondly, after that gentleman's demise, to Thomas Henry Dallzell, eighth and present Earl of Carnwath, whose wife she became on the 9th of September, 1834. Her Ladyship departed this life on the 22nd ult.

Mdme. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the widow of the late illustrious composer, died a few days ago at Frankfort, at the age of thirty-five. She has left four orphans, all of tender years. She was of delicate health; and the shock caused by her husband's untimely death brought on the consumptive malady which has brought her to the grave. She was



GREAT ANT-EATER, JUST ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE, REGENT'S-PARK.

colder climate than the Brazils, as the place of its origin. Our Artist has seized in his Sketch a very characteristic attitude of the Ant-eater. The tongue, which is very flexible, is protruded as if in search of food; one bear-like arm is raised, and the inside of the other fore foot exhibits the folded claws on which the animal walks. Their immensely proportionate size, and the manner in which they are articulated, bear upon their primary object as instruments for scratching down the ant-hills, from which the animal habitually obtains its food; but these conditions, if fulfilled in the ordinary manner, would almost incapacitate it from walking; the almost solitary instance of this peculiar deviation from the formula of nature then provides an adaptation which leaves the common progressive action of the Ant-eater as free and as unembarrassed as that of any other animal of ordinary swiftness.

The Ant-eater is entirely devoid of teeth, while several of the so-called Edentates have teeth in one jaw. Its mouth is extremely small—so small, in fact, that nothing except extremely minute objects can enter it; and the long, attenuated form of the head gives it an expression which is quite apart from any other form of Mammal.

When in a state of repose, the use of the immense tail becomes obvious; for, being bent abruptly forward from its base, it entirely covers the whole body and head, and thatches them, as it were, with an impervious roof of pendent hair. In this state the Ant-eater is as difficult to understand as the Aptyryx, and a drawing would convey no idea beyond that of a shapeless dusky mass, as little suggestive as possible of the excessively singular modifications of the quadruped type which lies hid beneath.

The continuous supply of novelties at the Gardens, as well as the uniform attention which is paid by the managers to the order of the Collection generally, has rendered the present season one of the most successful which the Zoological Society has experienced; and on Monday last, notwithstanding the waning period of the year, upwards of 5000 visitors enjoyed the intellectual amusement which the Menagerie affords. And there is now so large a portion of the most interesting

objects placed under cover, that throughout the whole of the winter more than sufficient occupation for a morning's visit may be found, without suffering the slightest inconvenience from the weather, however inclement it may be. The Marine Vivarium alone will, we imagine, attract a stream of winter visitors; for we observed on Monday that the multitude of beautiful creatures which are contained in it exhibited themselves to far greater advantage, from the increased purity of the water, than when seen in the high temperature of a summer day.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "QUITO."

THE Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer *Quito* was totally lost, on the night of the 10th July, by striking on a rock, near Huasco, South America. An extract from the *Valparaiso Reporter* of the 30th of the same month thus describes the catastrophe:—

Many who had friends and relations on board were naturally in a state of uncertainty and fear, and Valparaiso appeared very dull without the arrival of the mail. The Government intended to despatch the war-steamer *Cazador*, but she could not be got ready for sailing so soon. So things remained until the 29th, when a telegraphic despatch came from Santiago, stating that the *Quito* had got upon a rock near Huasco; passengers and part of the silver saved. Next morning, Mr. Lambert's small screw-steamer, *Firefly*, arrived with the mail-bags in a wet state, and brought particulars of the wreck; and we, in consequence, deferred the publication of our paper to the present date, there being no other steamer to take the mail. The *Quito* was sailing on the night of the 10th inst., twelve miles from Huasco, when she struck unexpectedly on a rock, and the shock drove her 100 yards further, striking from one rock to another with such force as to open her bottom immediately. The letter-bags and specie were then discharged with regularity. Of the first all were saved; but of the bars of silver shipped at Copiapo, 16 were missing; only 24 bars of silver and one of gold being saved. The following day the accident was known at Huasco, and the authorities and the English Consul went to the place, and the shipwrecked were conducted to the

town, from whence the *Firefly* brought them to Coquimbo. The captain of the *Quito* wrote to the agency that only one person—Don Cruz Tobar—was drowned; and he had brought with him about 200 doublets.

NEW CHURCH AT HOLYHEAD.

THE population of the flourishing port of Holyhead has considerably more than doubled in the last six years, owing to the extensive works for the formation of a Harbour of Refuge. It now numbers upwards of one thousand souls; and, as the old church offers room only to five hundred persons, the spiritual destitution has been an object of serious concern to the Christian public. The immigrant population consists almost exclusively of the humblest class of labourers, from whom material assistance in providing additional church accommodation could not reasonably be expected. However, the good work was commenced in earnest; but, ere long, the Building Committee ascertained there was a deficiency of more than £1000 in the funds raised for the undertaking; whilst the necessity for a second church became increased by the difficulty of having morning and evening services in two languages in the same Church at hours convenient to both congregations, or, indeed, to either. Accordingly, an urgent appeal was made to the public; and the result has been the commencement of the building of the Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 30th of August, at Holyhead, by the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, of Pearhos, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Bangor, and a great number of his clergy, and of the laity. After the ceremony, a large company was hospitably entertained at the mansion of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P.; who, together with his estimable lady, have devoted time and money to aid the worthy incumbent, the Rev. Charles Williams, B.D., in forwarding the good work. Mr. Stanley has headed the subscription list with the noble gift of £500.

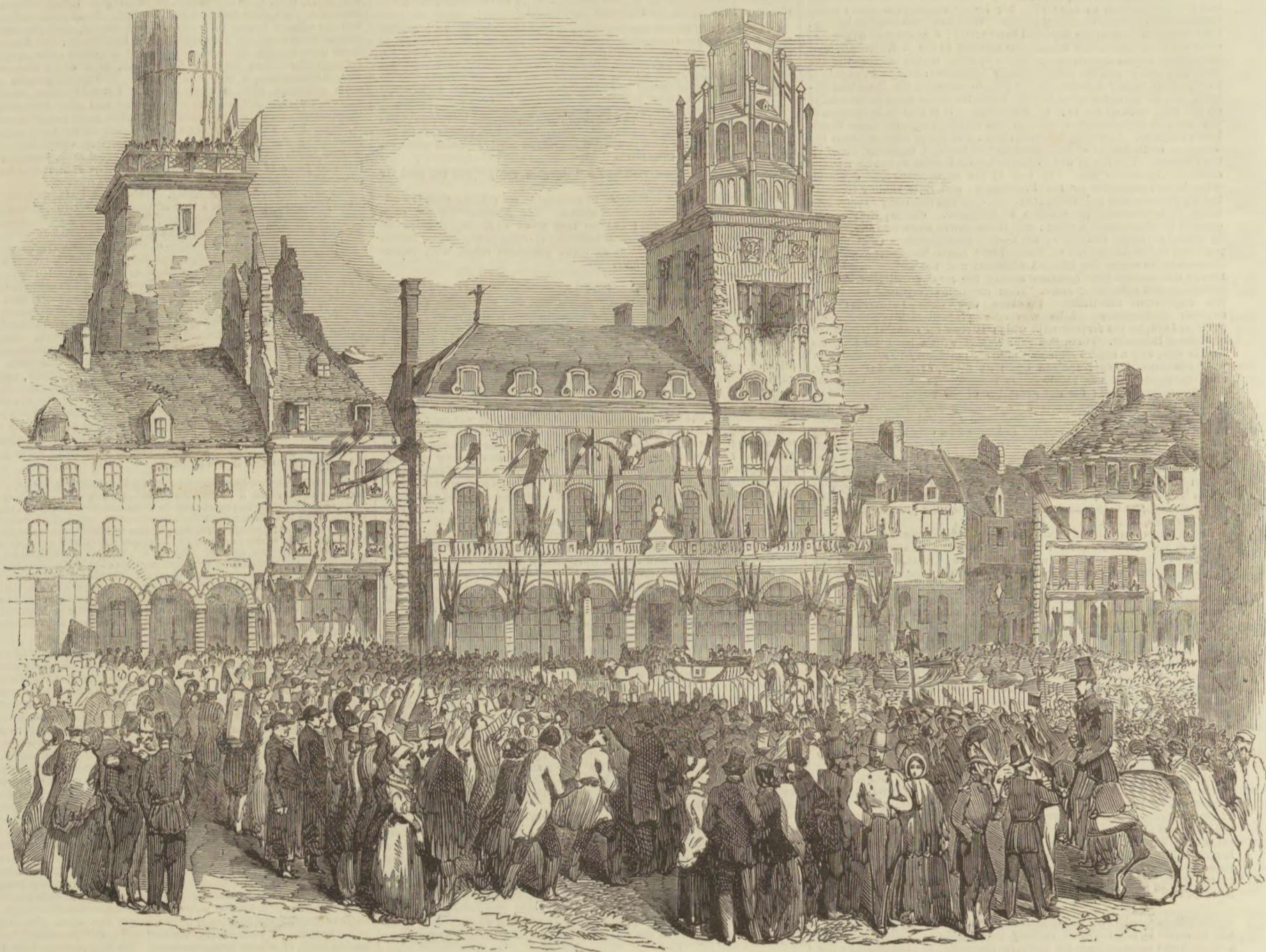


NEW CHURCH OF ST. SEIRIOL, HOLYHEAD.

The new Church, designed by Mr. C. Vereist, of Liverpool, is dedicated to St. Seiriol, a saint of great local celebrity, and an intimate friend of St. Cybi, to whom the ancient parish church in the same place is dedicated. The ground for St. Seiriol's was presented by the Marquis of Anglesey, and the site is admirable and easily accessible. The sacred edifice will be surmounted with a spire, 131 feet high, and will be in the Early Decorated style; the plan consisting of a chancel and nave, with north and south aisles. The roof will be open, and the woodwork of it, as well as the open seats, will be stained and varnished. The great ornament of the whole edifice will be a glorious eastern window, which will be of four lights, surmounted with flamboyant tracery, and filled, it is hoped, with stained glass in memory of the dead. The church is designed to accommodate 753 persons: half the sittings to be free. The collection, on August 30, after an excellent sermon in English, in the morning, by the Rev. P. Constable Ellis, M.A., Llanfaes; and the Rev. Thomas Davies, in Welsh, in the evening, amounted to £57.



WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, "QUITO," ON A ROCK, NEAR HUASCO.



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, AT CALAIS.

TOUR OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WHEN Louis Napoleon started on his first tour, the general conviction throughout France (for his first election to the Presidency may be safely attributed to other than personal reasons), was that he was a wild-brained man, lost in a monomania; and that was the conviction which he succeeded in overcoming; substituting among all

the official, military, and generally bureaucratic classes with whom he came in contact, a belief that he was a man with an intellect and character upon whom, in a given crisis, the utmost political reliance could be placed. At the moment he was rivalling half a dozen other men for the first place in France; and he passed his competitors simply because none of those competitors were in a position to do what he did—canvass the governing classes in France, and make the personal acquaintance of the people. Other causes undoubtedly contributed to the astonishing result consummated in his election as Emperor; but it would be folly to overlook the influences which were brought to

bear by the machinery of the provincial towns. And precisely the same influences Louis Napoleon attempted to sustain and intensify in his grand tour, the other day, between the 22nd and 29th of September, in the great northern towns and ports of France. It was his first tour, since his marriage; and, as a clever functionary well expressed it, he, by this means, sought to introduce his bride to his people. A beautiful Empress would naturally affect and modify extensively the political calculations of such a people as the French, and more especially of such a people as the French of the provinces—where pretty women, let it be said with regret, are very seldom seen; and, unfortunately, for French art,



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO BOULOGNE—THE SOUS PREFECTURE, FROM THE RAMPARTS

the popular so-called portraits of her Imperial Majesty, are such dismal misrepresentations, that until the original showed herself, it was out of the question to hope that her loving subjects (to order) could compliment the taste of their Emperor. We know from English history, that historical women are expected to be pretty; a celebrated writer has observed that Charles the Second was allowed to die at Whitehall, and his brother James was driven out of the country, simply because the one king had pretty, and the other had ugly mistresses: and in France it is so true that beauty is power, that it may be assumed the Napoleon dynasty was in the department of the North ten times stronger and safer on the 29th than on the 21st of September. It is also to be remarked, that such an impression in the North was very desirable for Louis Napoleon's purposes. It was his first visit there; and it was supposed that the Emperor would have had no chance in this town, if unaccompanied by the Empress. The North was to him, what La Vendee was to his uncle—decidedly opposed to him. The vote of the department was doubtful, when he was candidate for the Presidency; and it is said by those of the inhabitants, who talk freely, that the vote was distinctly against him when he commenced his election as Emperor. Various causes may account for this state of feeling; and in the towns these two causes may be stated as being actively at work—the manufacturers (and the department is the Lancashire of France) fear Louis Napoleon would be a Free-trader to secure the English alliance; and the workmen, who naturally disseminate their opinions among the rural population, are Republicans, and something more. Then for Louis Napoleon the North has unpleasant traditions. Damiens was born in Arras: and so was Robespierre. Lille was the place which distinguished itself in 1848, by the fervour with which it sent up General Negrier to fight for a Republic. Then, Boulogne? But, with beautiful Empress by his side, and a superb state and military machinery to surround him with grandeur, Louis Napoleon could do much, even in Arras, Lille, and Boulogne; and the result shows considerable success. Complete success—certainly not; for the greetings of the population massed in the streets and along the roads were conspicuously one-sided—to the Empress and not to the Emperor. And for the partial failure of his plan in the tour, the Emperor is himself to blame; he very unwisely (taking his point of view of French interests) abstained from those lofty, but, from circumstances, necessarily familiar, speeches at banquets and presentations, which would have established, as in the other provinces they established, close bonds of connection between him and the auditories whom he, as it were, took into his confidence. The absence of such speeches imparted to the whole tour the character of a procession passing silently across a stage.

Let us now record the different aspects of this procession, stating as briefly as possible those facts which illustrate the Illustrations of our Artists. In the first place it may be mentioned, that, throughout the "progress," there was very little evidence of that voluntary welcoming to which we are accustomed when our own Queen travels in the British provinces. Wanting municipal machinery, and destitute, in consequence, of what local papers in England call "local spirit," the French towns depend altogether on such occasions on the dictation of an over-centralized system; and, in regard to this Imperial visit to the North, the fact would appear to be that the order to the different authorities to prepare hospitality came from Paris.

In each place, the cost of the preparations, banners, balls, &c., &c., was defrayed by a tax or contribution levied on the town, and indiscriminately on all classes. For instance, Arras had to pay 80,000 francs: Lille, 120,000 francs; Douai, 30,000 francs, and so on. Boulogne, in consequence of a false alarm early in the month, having to prepare twice over, and therefore paying twice over. And the cost was not confined to the mere payment of the tax; troops were moving about in large masses from place to place during this tour, and each house in France is liable at any time to receive and entertain the military. A fete in Paris, which costs the Parisians so much so often, is endured with equanimity: because, in Paris, a fete attracts strangers—foreigners. But Lille's 120,000 francs were sunk for ever; Arras was clearly 80,000 francs poorer. And what the Imperial journey cost indirectly to the Emperor and to the general revenue, is beyond calculation. His Majesty travelled with forty or fifty horses, and from a hundred to two hundred and fifty servants; and, as he never takes a holiday, but is always governing, special engines and special messengers and special telegraphs were perpetually on their way between him and Paris.

ARRAS.

Their Majesties left St. Cloud about noon on the 22nd of September, and travelled by the northern railway (the Company having provided a magnificent state carriage for them, on the model of that built by the North-Western for Queen Victoria) to Arras. The journey was accomplished in about four hours, good travelling; but still the train was late. Here it may be observed his Majesty was late during the whole of his tour. He never kept his time; and he never observed the pre-arranged routes in the towns; neglecting that politeness of sovereigns, punctuality, and breaking through the programmes of scrupulous functionaries with such assiduity as to suggest a motive in his constant series of surprises—the motive of keeping clear of possible prepared dangers. At Arras the crowds were kept waiting two hours beyond the appointed time at the station; and, crushed into a small space, and suffering from an occasional drizzling, raw shower, their good humour slackened; and their greetings, in the end, were probably less warm (for even uniformed officials drilled into condition to lead cries of loyalty get damp) than they would have been had the train arrived at the promised hour. At the station their Majesties were received by the "authorities"—a term which is to be understood as including a marvellous variety of civil and military uniforms, and plain and badly-made black coats, with red scarves round their waists; these were deputations; and, after an infinity of bowing, screaming, scuffling, and plunging, the Royal pair got into the carriage, and escaped through the crowds into the Prefecture. The town had put on the holiday suit requested; and that it may not be supposed we are exaggerating, we give the proclamation of the Prefect to the inhabitants, in which he dictates the required loyalty. The document may be taken as a sample of a series:—

Inhabitants of Arras.—Last year, in his triumphant march of the journey to the south, we saw an enthusiastic people cast themselves down with countless acclamations upon the steps of the saviour of France. The dangers which his hand then averted are further removed from us to-day, but our gratitude ought neither to grow old nor suffer itself to be silent. Upon the occasion of their first visit to the towns of the north, Arras is about shortly to have the honour of receiving their Majesties. Upon this occasion a Princess will accompany the Emperor, already dear to France, and still more attached to our provinces, where Spain has left so many souvenirs. We have concluded all our efforts for preparing for their Majesties a reception worthy of their dignity; to you now belongs the task of insuring their success. In larger and richer cities, the Emperor will find, without doubt, fêtes of greater magnificence; let him meet nowhere with a more enthusiastic welcome. The expression of our gratitude is that which will make the best impression on his heart. Decorate, then, your windows with flags and banners; ornament your houses with hangings and foliage; and, above all, upon the passage of our Prince, let us hear the cry of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice!"

The Mayor of Arras,
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, M. PLICHON.

As the cortége passed from the station to the Prefecture, guns were fired, and the bells of the modernized and handsome cathedral showered down upon the bannered streets incessant peals. Bouquets fell from the balloons on the Royal carriage (an open one); or, if they missed it, fell on the other carriages. And the blouses gave shouts for the familiar faces of the Mayor and the other functionaries, or for the grand airs of the officers in the Imperial suite; among whom were prominently, and attracting that attention due to the Hero of the Second of December, the Marshal St. Arnaud, Minister of War; Le Grand Marchal du Palais, a superbly uniformed personage, who acted principal part in all the balls, where his duty seemed to be to give signals to the musicians; le Comte de Montebello, and le Colonel Fleury, Imperial Aides-de-Camp; Le Marquis de Belmont, Chamberlain; and the two Ladies-in-Waiting on the Empress—viz., the well-known Princess d'Essling, who is "grande maîtresse," and la Comtesse Tascher de la Pagerie, whose title is "Dame du Palais." To these must be added, among a crowd, Dr. Conneau, whom, we presume, was travelling physician; and M. Mocquart, "Chef du Cabinet." At the Prefecture the Royal party dined. The dinner like all the other dinners on the tour being attended exclusively by functionaries. After dinner came, in due course, a ball. Early on the next day, the 23rd, their Majesties left Arras, the people being again collected to see them go, and the functionaries being again everywhere to lead off cries for "l'Empereur;" speeding off for Douai, Valenciennes, and Lille. Arras, at noon, was restored to that repose which would seem to become its gloomy, half French half Flemish streets. But we must not omit one significant circumstance, in connection with the Imperial stay at Arras. Arras has a Bishop; and there would appear to be in that neighbourhood an enormous number of priests; and in the cathedral—whither, before leaving, the Emperor went to do homage to that Church which in the provinces is so powerful and so important to him—the Bishop and the priests collected round his Majesty, and the Bishop (Monsieur Pariser) delivered an address. M. Pariser,

be it observed, is an eminent man; and his unreserved proffer of allegiance to the dynasty of the Emperor is to be received as a sign of the times. We take the following passage:—

Other men will not be wanting, Sire, to laud the supereminent qualifications which adorn the august person of your Majesty; that serenity of soul which nothing shakes, that power of will which triumphs over all, that sure foresight which seizes always the truth; finally, that wondrous superiority before which all obstacles yield, and all pretensions vanish. We, whose thoughts should be above this world, because our kingdom is not of it—we have other homage to offer you. There is something in your Majesty superior to all the gifts of nature; it is the mission which you have received from heaven. The more the inward thought of faith reflects upon all you have done with so much promptitude and facility, the more convinced it becomes that you have not acted singly. God is with you, Sire, and that is your chief glory.

To this the Emperor returned a "suitable reply," but too curt for courtesy, not to say, piety.

It is further to be chronicled in connexion with Arras, than an address was delivered there to the Empress. The *Moniteur* did not state the terms of the document; but we may guess at its import from the circumstance that the deputation consisted of forty pretty young ladies, dressed in a delicious uniform of white tarlatane robes, with violets (Napoleon violets) in their hair.

DOUAI.

On the 23rd, Friday evening, Douai was the first place reached. Douai is one of the most important sous-prefectures in France; and is, altogether, a well occupied town. What with its Jesuit college, where O'Connell was educated, its Cour Royale, its Tribunal of the First Instance, its numerous literary societies (Douai is great in science), and its military employments—the arsenal being of consequence, and the place being well garrisoned—Douai, on an Imperial visit, should have done wonders; but Douai did very little, except turn its 20,000 inhabitants into the streets to stare, and now and then—not often—shout. The Emperor was not to sleep there, he was only paying a flying visit; and the loving subjects there did not choose, apparently, to go out of their way, as the Arrasians had done—the Arrasians raving round the Emperor for the whole night. The station was very shabbily fitted up, even with functionaries; and the town had evidently been lazy, or illogical, the military being the only class who had exerted themselves, and their exertions being confined to making a sort of garlanded and flowered avenue between the station and the arsenal. But Douai has associations which doubtless interested Louis Napoleon. Here, once, for six months, starved, as a sous-lieutenant, the great Emperor; and to the house in which he had a wretched room, his representative, with the Empress Eugénie, now should have paid a visit *in memoriam*; but did not, probably from want of time. But his Majesty stayed long enough to receive a Mayor's address, and to bow to a collection of functionaries, and to compliment some colonels. Before going away, his Majesty distributed some few of the eternal crosses of the Legion of Honour. As was the custom of his uncle, his Majesty frequently in a fit of arranged enthusiasm, takes the cross from his own breast to transfer it to some suddenly-discovered hero; and this, in fact, he does so often, as to suggest that he keeps a few crosses in his pocket for emergencies.

VALENCIENNES.

The roar of cannon announced the arrival of the illustrious visitors at Valenciennes. There were prettier arrangements at this station than at Douai; and the ceremony of presenting the keys—which the Maire bore on a sort of tea-tray—was imposing. As at Douai, the Emperor and Empress were driven through the town—here in a deplorable shower of rain—to the Hôtel de Ville; and there addresses of the stereotyped order were received; being presented to the Emperor by the usual constituted authorities; and to the Empress by a well-selected band of young ladies.

At one point in the passage through the streets the cortége was stopped, in order that the Emperor should hear the Valenciennes Harmonie Society sing, from balcony, one of the songs of Queen Hortense ("Marchons à la Victoire"); and after that a piece which was called a "Chœur de Circumstance." Unhappily, the Royal pair could not appreciate the devotion of the Valenciennes which detained them in a shower. It was remarked that the Empress Eugénie, whose delicate looks called forth unbounded sympathy, refused the proffers made by the authorities of umbrellas; and, perhaps, in this century that is as good a test as another of the latent heroism of a French Empress.

LILLE.

What with artificial and real spontaneity—and there was, to a great extent, among the shopkeepers, real honesty of intention to give a hearty welcome to the visitors—Lille was splendidly decorated on the 23rd. It is a rich place, and could afford it. It has been called the Manchester of France; but a town of not 70,000 inhabitants suggests very little of Cottonopolis, and the comparison can give very little idea of Lille. It is rather the Leicester or Nottingham of France; but it is utterly unlike any English town, inasmuch as it is not only a busy hive of industry, but that it conjoins with that aspect all the circumstances of a strong garrison town, capital of the department of the North, city of the 200 oil-mills (which constitute a remarkable feature in the surrounding landscape), one of the principal manufacturing places in France of such articles as cloth, camlets, blankets, velvet, and linen wares. Lille has also its military significance, as containing that renowned citadel which is regarded as the *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban. This double phase of the town is illustrated on the Grand Place; on one side of which is the handsome medieval Bourse—always a scene of mercantile bustle—and directly in face, on the other side, is the principal café (a gorgeous imitation of the Trois Frères of the Palais Royal), which from morning to night is full of the officers, to the number of several hundreds, of the garrison. And, of course, such a conjunction of "interests" contributes effectually to appearances on a fête day; civic and military personages competing for all splendours; and variety in costume enhancing eminently the pleasantness of that picture which Princes—and none more than the present French Emperor—love to see. There are several picturesque and handsome streets in Lille, with gorgeous shops, rivaling the best in Paris; and these streets were draped and flowered into superb outlines; opposite houses were connected by silken and coloured cords; central from which were suspended crowns, garlands, banners, and all the miraculous paraphernalia of Gallic fête days; and from end to end of the principal streets, over the shop windows, were continuous lines of artistically hung red and white drapery. Then absolute holiday being proclaimed at all the mills and workshops, the whole *ouvrier* and *ouvrière* population were in the streets at mid-day; forming, for the Imperial path, double walls, lined—as is usual in France—with blue-coated little soldiery, armed to the teeth, loaded for a campaign, and collectively imposing absolute respect and awe upon the blouses—who, at Lille, and on public occasions, have distinctly satirical tendencies. Then, of course, the windows—let out along the route at high prices—were filled with pretty and neatly-bonneted faces; the inhabitants proper of the shops finding lower, but perhaps better, places at their own shop-doors; where, half inside and half in the street, were constructed (of chairs, stools, and counters) improvised stages and balconies. Lastly, the streets were sanded with yellow and fine sand, as at Arras. And when the boom of artillery and the clash of clarions added their excitements to the picture, it must be admitted that Lille was to have flashed in a very grand way on the Imperial eyes.

But, alas! the shower which was piercing the pink parasol and wetting the fair shoulders of the Empress at Valenciennes, was, at the same time, falling at Lille; so that the streets were splashy, oily—so that the blouses were damp and exhalative—so that the colours were limp, the garlands heavy with wet, the crowns teeming with rain-water—so that the pretty faces in the balconies had red noses, and the physiognomies of the bourgeoisie at the shop-doors a dreary conviction impressed upon them that the enthusiasm would, as a speculation, after all not pay. And the Emperor diminished still further his chances of a hearty reception: he was due on the Grand Place, in and about which the mightiest of the crowds were waiting, about half-past three; and he did not arrive till five. It cannot, however, be said that the people did lose their temper, their good-humour to the end was wonderful; and, consequent upon their satirical tendencies, they managed to amuse themselves to the last by ironical recognitions of strutting functionaries moving about to their posts, by repeated (the joke at last became stale) raising of false alarms as to the Emperor's arrival, and by that laughing excitement with which we are familiar on British race-courses, whenever a stray dog gets within the lines and flees from the hootings of the multitude, who forbids all lateral escape. But when the Emperor did arrive, the rain still pouring down, he brought no reward with him—neither he nor the Empress was seen. They were in a covered travelling carriage, the windows up, both lying back in their seats: and only the most disappointing glimpses were got of the august countenances, for the carriages went at a sharp trot. Whether because of the

rain, or disaffection—but we believe because of the rain—there was no cheering from the people, no waving of handkerchiefs from the balconies. We state this as a positive fact. The functionaries cheered; and the officers waved their swords, and roared, and gesticulated, and incited their men, and indirectly incited the blouses; but it was a failure, there were no cries from the democratic diapason: the cortége passed through the town, between the people, in a chilly silence. But it was, nevertheless, a very fine cortége. The *gens-d'armes* and chasseurs galloped first, a dragoon band followed, then came a regiment of hussars, followed by cuirassiers; and after the carriages galloped again more chasseurs, more cuirassiers, more *gens-d'armes*, and a closing band. Only for the rain, the passage of the royal carriage—the place being then full of the following soldiery, visible high above the massed heads of the multitude—under the great arch, would have been a splendid piece of spectacle; and even with the rain, it was not without some striking characteristics of grandeur.

We are, however, anticipating. The Royal train, arriving from Valenciennes, had stopped at a sort of temporary station, at some distance from the regular one, beyond the town, and this was for the purpose of passing their Majesties through the old great "Porte" of Lille, the gate through which many great armies of the Grand Monarch, and the great Marlborough, and later of the great Emperor, had marched to victory, or in retreat—the Porte de Paris, a splendid old structure, an ornate Temple Bar, dear to Lille, as having been erected "in memory of the conquest of 1667." Here a great tent, really regal, had been fitted up. Beneath the canopy at this place was gone through, the ceremony of presenting to the refusing hand the impracticable keys of Vauban's impregnable city, which, nevertheless, has so often been taken. And here, of course, there was an address, mildly bowed to with that stern expressionless smile which so terribly bewilders provincial functionaries. Farther on, under a tasteful but dripping arch of triumph, which accidentally possessed the advantage of offering some cover from the shower, appeared a bevy of young ladies, whose function it was to curtsey at a given signal, and to present flowers—to drill. The flowers would have been better had there been more sun; but the address, for a young ladies' address, was perfect; and that the perfume of this eloquent bouquet may not be lost in a translation, it is worth while giving the document entire, and in the original:—

Sire.—Votre avénement providentiel a fait renaître la joie au sein de nos familles en rendant à la France le calme et la sécurité. Aux bénédictions répandues par nos mères sur le nom de Votre Majesté, nous avons compris que la société reconnaissante salutait en vous son sauveur.

Les mêmes sentiments, sire, remplissent aujourd'hui nos cœurs, daignez en accueillir la sincère expression, dont ces fleurs sont le symbole.

Madame.—Depuis que Sa Majesté a placé sur votre front un diadème dont l'éclat est rehaussé en vous par la grâce et la vertu, chaque jour nous apporte de nouvelles preuves de votre inépuisable bienfaisance et de votre souveraine sollicitude pour la gloire et le bonheur de notre belle patrie. Qu'il nous soit permis, Madame, de déposer à vos pieds, avec notre humble hommage, les vœux ardents que nous formons pour sa Majesté, l'Empereur ainsi que pour l'Ange de bonté qu'il a associé à ses destinées devenues désormais celles de la France.

This pretty ceremony being concluded, the carriages passed on pretty nearly along the prescribed route (there was some slight alteration), and amid the circumstances we have stated; and of course the shelter of the Prefecture was sought with all speed. We heard marvels about the sleeping apartments, and of the gorgeous boudoir of the Empress; the functionaries neglecting no particular to enhance the comfort of the Royal and beautiful lady. At six there was a grand dinner; afterwards there was a reception; and it should be understood that the Prefecture had been newly painted, and newly furnished and arranged for this occasion; at which were presented the Archbishop and the clergy, several senators, members of the Corps Législatif, representatives of the army, of the magistracy, the sub-prefects, the Conseil de Préfecture, the Conseil-Général, the Corps Municipal, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and numerous other civic and military functionaries. Then, at about nine o'clock the Emperor and Empress drove to the theatre; where there was a most loyal reception; and, but that the wet clothes and the soaking umbrellas gave out the odours peculiar to wet coats, the scene would have been splendid. Of course, this time, those who were present, got an excellent view of the Imperial couple; and there was, of course, a Babel of criticism, to the complete destruction of all effects intended by the laborious performers on the stage. As to these criticisms, the occupants of the Royal box must themselves have been hearers. "Belle, belle, belle!" being the prominent word, and having only, of course, one reference. The Empress was very gracious, and has that sort of smile which wins upon a crowd; and she was probably pleased with the unreserved admiration she could read on all countenances, those of the stronger sex in particular. But it required Imperial courage to sustain the stares. We hear and see a good deal of the irksome vulgarity of English mobs of ladies and gentlemen when illustrious or distinguished persons appear among them; anything of that kind we have ever seen was exceeded at every point in the Northern Tour by the gaping curiosity, with which, in long-sustained stares, French provincial eyes were fastened upon the young Empress.

Next day there were compensations for Lille. Their Majesties were to stay all day, and it was very fine. Of this the Emperor took advantage; and he and his Empress may be said to have been in the streets all day. He first visited all the great manufactures, then the Bourse, where he received the cheers of the merchants, and took off his hat to a statue erected in the centre, by "the industry of the north," to his great uncle; and in the afternoon he reviewed the garrison, numbering 2000 or 3000 men, horse and foot. Lille, like Manchester, has its great project about cotton; as Manchester holds that India can grow enough cotton for Lancashire, so Lille, with parallel patriotism, contends that Algiers could produce cotton crops enough for France. There are some great establishments in Lille—notably that of Messrs. Wellauer and Cox (the latter we conclude to be an Englishman); and with this the Emperor was so delighted that he gave M. Wellauer the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The scene is thus described in a Lille journal:—

M. Edmond Cox a mis sous les yeux de S. M. une collection de cotons simples et retors du numéro 140 à 400 provenant des cotons d'Algérie; lorsque S. M. a eu sous les mains le No. 360, elle a dit: "Comment! ce produit sort des cotons d'Algérie?" et sur la réponse affirmative de M. Cox, elle a exprimé son étonnement et a témoigné une satisfaction qui doit porter ses fruits pour notre industrie et pour notre colonie Algérienne. En sortant du bureau, l'Empereur a ôté sa croix et l'a placée à la boutonnière de M. Wellauer ainsi. Cette récompense a provoqué une sympathie générale.

Subsequently, after the tour of the manufactures within the town, the Emperor paid a visit (by rail) to Roubaix—the Stockport of this Manchester—which is a few miles from Lille, and where a miniature exhibition of the industry of the district had been prepared. To all the details connected with the various products, the Emperor paid that attention which was clearly unforced; for he is no gaily sight-seer of such sights, being thoroughly conversant, both from the scientific and the commercial point of view, with all the topics arising out of questions of French national manufactures; and it is to be remembered that in the visit to Lille, such a knowledge, and the display of it, was of the highest importance to his interests, as enabling him to suggest (he was not likely to speak out) that he was not the man to sacrifice lightly such interests for political reasons in connection with the dreaded possibility of too intimate English alliance. After these complimentary concessions to commercial Lille, came the obeisance to the eagles of military Lille, the review, the inspection of the arsenal, &c.—occupations which took time. Several English officers were present at the review; among others, the Earl of Lucan, his son Lord Bingham, and the Marquis of Worcester, who had a quasi-official commission given them from Government—similar to that of the Duke of Cambridge at Olmütz—to accompany the French Emperor to the reviews held in the course of the Northern Tour. The red coats of the British, conspicuous among the blues and blacks and greens of the Emperor's staff, attracted great attention; and fortunately for the first impressions of the British army on the present generation of Lille, the Horse Guards had selected officers taller and finer than the tallest and finest Frenchmen on the ground that day.

Both at the review and in his numerous sudden and unexpected appearances in the streets—now in a carriage, now on horseback—the Emperor was well received.

after enduring fifteen minutes' staring on a raised throne, behind which were grouped the brilliant suite—brilliant at least, if not for rank or genius, in uniform and jewels—opened the ball in a quadrille—the Empress touching the hand of the Mayor, and his Majesty honouring his Worship's wife. As at Arras, the Emperor did not convince the crowd that he was a good, or even a sympathetic, dancer; but the Empress, who smiles serenely to the music, won fervent opinions; and immense admiration was also expressed for the Earl of Lucan, who, despite the gravity which becomes a representative Peer, danced with the salutary energy of his native country, and thus relieved the dance from an excess of automatory appearance. After the dance, there was another ten minutes occupied by staring at the Royal party, reseated in their chairs of state; and it must be confessed that the period (the same process being gone through at all the balls) was not passed with the dignity which is graceful. The Emperor does not seem to enjoy the affair; and his sad face is contagious. He does not speak to the Empress; and the Empress, speaking to no one either, but smiling vaguely straightforward, recalls the Shaksperian image of Patience with painful force. The suite behind are as silent; the functionaries on either side are holding their breath; conversation is suspended in the ball-room; and every one's eyes are on the throne. The picture, at such a moment, is splendid; but the silence of the scene is oppressive; and, altogether, the condescension and the loyalty are, together, presented in rather an offensive, because too theatrical, an aspect. At Lille, as at all the other balls, it was an immense relief when, having communicated his wishes, the Emperor rose, took the Empress's hand, and stepped from the throne. This was the signal that he was about to walk through the rooms; and, instantly, the functionaries plunged into the crowd to make a passage—a passage in a room densely full: that is what had to be made; and it was not easy. The functionaries vociferated, trod on toes, pushed, tore dresses—risked, in short, a little revolution; and they did, in the end, make a gangway round the room; but it was barely spacious enough for the procession of two abreast, headed by the Imperial couple; and the stately march was such a continuous scuffle, that not all the Empress's smiles could make it as successfully courteous and graceful as it should have been. After this circuit the Royal party retired bowing from the room, all the uniforms crying "Vive l'Empereur!" all the black coats crying "Vive l'Imperatrice!" Even those who had corns, and had threatened to call out the functionaries, felt chivalrous towards the Empress, who, among some 2000 women, the prettiest of the province, had proved her right to the first place—the right of supreme beauty.

Next day was Sunday. The Emperor and Empress, with their pious suite and staff, therefore, heard mass in the Lille Cathedral—a dingy building, not fit for Royal prayers; and, after another visit for the distribution of crosses to the Hôtel de Ville—a splendid old edifice, with rich historical associations, Charles the Fifth having lived in it—Lille was bidden farewell, and Napoleon the Third and his Empress were on their way to St. Omer.

ST. OMER.

The visit to St. Omer was a visit to the camp of Helfaut, situated five miles outside St. Omer. The pretty little town had made proper preparations—put arches and colours in the streets, painted the Hôtel de Ville, sanded the pavements, and turned the wretched little theatre inside out to convert it into a miserable ball-room; and, as it was Sunday, every one had dressed in their best, had turned into the streets and along the roads, and got wet (for it was another wet day) with loyal equanimity. But the visit was merely a passage, and the business of the day was clearly with the camp. Saying, therefore, nothing of the ceremony of offering the keys, which, of course, was not omitted in the rapid programme, nothing of the dinner at the Hôtel de Ville, and nothing of the ball in the evening at the theatre (except that the Earl of Lucan danced with the Empress), we proceed to an account of the review—a review, be it remarked, of a larger number of troops than were assembled at Chobham. The Emperor arrived at St. Omer soon after one o'clock; and he and the Empress having taken their places in a closed carriage, they were driven rapidly through St. Omer, and on the road to Helfaut. The streets were lined with thousands of people, and with country people collected from the department chiefly; and our Artist has depicted the scene at the gate, leading out of Calais, across the walls and across the moat, to the Helfaut-road. This scene was, at one moment, awful. As the cortège passed along the streets, the people closed behind it, and poured on a torrent after it; and just at this gate, as the soldiers, following the carriages, passed through, the rush, stopped by the narrow egress, became dangerous. Vast columns of men and women pressed on from the town, and, ignorant of the cause of the stoppage in front, they only pressed the more as they encountered the unknown obstacle; and as only about a dozen could pass the gate at one time, and as all who could see the fate struggled to it as to their only means of escape from the frightful crush, the confusion, the cries, the screams, the curses, can be conceived. And this scene lasted full a quarter of an hour; hundreds of soldiers not doing what three or four policemen could have done—pass the word to those in the rear to debouch on the side streets. Of course there were children, and of course there were women, and in the worst places, jammed into the most horrible corners; and their cries—yells partly of fear, partly of pain—were dreadful. But it was ended in time with, it is to be hoped, none of those fatal consequences which at one moment had seemed inevitable; and, without waiting to see whether the women who had fainted were really dead, on pressed the peasants of the politest of nations after that Emperor who, with the most magnificent military machinery, is powerless to manage with any order a French crowd. That it rained hard—that it would rain all day—that under such circumstances the review could not be a very fine one, did not in the least deter the hurrying mob. Up the hills and muddy roads, across stubble and ploughed clay, the mass rushed with the most marvellous speed; vehicles of all sorts, from the swell English travelling barouche to a square box of deal on broken wheels, supposed to be a St. Omer agricultural cart—horses of all kinds, for miles round, having been hired, borrowed, or stolen for this occasion—mixing with the pedestrians; and the groupings of peasantry, townspeople, soldiers, and priests, being—on that fine road offering mountain views—picturesque and pretty in spite of the weather. When a crowd, on a bad day, has made up its mind to endure a heavy wetting, it recovers its good humour: knowing the worst is the next best thing to knowing the best; and on this Sunday there was no want of liveliness and fun to shorten the road and light up the *spectacle*. The St. Omerians are used to grand reviews; there is always a vast camp there; but they never had an Emperor and Empress among them since the first Napoleon's time; and they were not going to lose their chance for the price of a Sunday suit. In such a temper they ought to have been put to no unnecessary trouble; but they were: for, consequent upon that want of police-machinery which keeps an English crowd *en rapport* with every fête—they did not know and could not find out, on what ground the review was to take place; the consequence of which was that they walked, in the rain and mud, an unnecessary two miles of steep hill—that is, they followed the Emperor up to the camp, which is on the heights of Helfaut; and the head of the columns of people had only just reached the camp when they were met by the first column of infantry, who were on their way to the ground which was to witness the manoeuvres of the day. Hence new confusion, and a retrograde walk of a couple of miles for thousands of the poor people. The Emperor reached the camp about two, and was received by the troops on parade. He alighted at the hut (for the Helfaut camp is a camp of huts, some of them very comfortable, with pretty gardens in front) of that of the General in Command; and, after some conversation, he mounted on horseback, leaving the Empress covered up with cloaks, in the carriage. All the staff, and the foreign officers, were soon mounted too; and then there was a very brilliant cavalcade. The Emperor was on a fine bay charger, looked well; for he rides well, with an easy, English, certainly not French, seat. To the English party had been added Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers, and Colonel Fox Strangways,* a cavalry officer, and a fine soldierly man of the manner and aspect eminently qualifying him—for houses may be judged from bricks—for a representative of the British service. There were Prussian officers on the ground as well—and of course the Prussian helmet, the most ludicrous of head gear, was enjoyed by the assembled critical French army. Among other officers present was the Prince de Chimay, a Belgian Prince, and who had met the Emperor at Lille, commanded by King Leopold to pay his compliments to the French Monarch on his arrival so near the Belgian frontiers.

* We are anxious to correct a passage in page 262 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, stating that Lieut.-Colonel Dupuis (who is now in Ireland) was the Artillery officer deputed to accompany the Earl of Lucan and his party, to assist in the receptions, at Lille and St. Omer, of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Lieut.-Colonel Fox Strangways—a very distinguished old officer—a cousin of the Earl of Ilchester, now commanding the Royal Horse Artillery at Head-quarters, was the officer representing that Regiment in Lord Lucan's party; and he was received in a marked and flattering manner by the Imperial Court.

At Lille, the Emperor and the Prince had a long conference; and, as the Prince is both a member of the Belgian Chambers and renowned (in Belgium) as a diplomatist, the purport of this conference was supposed to be political, and to have had for its object the terms of a new commercial treaty between France and Belgium. The Prince was very conspicuous at the Lille ball, in virtue of his splendid height and figure; but still more conspicuous, in the complimentary sense, was the Princess de Chimay, in virtue of her diamonds, more resplendent even than those of the Empress—as was natural, seeing that the Princess is the daughter of a millionaire (the celebrated M. Pella-prat), and that the Prince is the heir and the son of the M. de Chimay who made a colossal fortune—like our Duke of Bridgewater—by constructing a canal—the Canal di Midi. The Prince was well received on his mission; and being as much French as Belgian, he was peculiarly fitted for the embassy entrusted to him on this occasion. As the Belgian Deputy, who has distinguished himself by a demand to strengthen the military forces of Belgium, he was, too, in a proper position by the Emperor's side at Helfaut; but we did not see him, we only heard he was there. In mentioning the principal personages who attended on the Emperor in this review, let us not forget the Prince Jerome Napoleon, son of the ex-King Jerome. He is, we believe, stationed as general at St. Omer, and he did not appear at any other point in the Northern Tour. With the strangers who attended at Helfaut he was far more an object of attraction than the Emperor himself, or even than the Empress. He is a startling likeness to the great Emperor. It is a sensuous likeness—a portrait somewhat spoiled by a heavy, unheroic mouth, a dull eye, and by a moustache, which the Emperor never wore; but it is still the most vivid portrait of the portraits: the head is splendidly like; and the figure on horseback is the reality Delaroche has familiarised Englishmen with.

Concerning the review, we have little to state; and, indeed, it was a very brief affair; the Emperor, as usual, changing the order of the day which he had himself commanded, and limiting the allotted time one half. We shall illustrate the subject by a large Engraving in our paper of next week.

DUNKIRK.—CALAIS.

The next point in the tour was Dunkirk, whither the Emperor and Empress now paid a visit, arriving at twelve, and amid the plaudits of the people collected on the ramparts, taking a rapid survey of the port, receiving the invariable address, declining the inevitable keys, and conveying and learning from the authorities various plans for the improvement and aggrandisement of the place. Dunkirk was left about three, the visit having lasted little more than two hours; and Calais was reached the same afternoon at five. The circumstances of the reception being of the ordinary character, but with this so far unusual circumstance, that when the cortège, passing from the station to the Hôtel des Sénateurs (fitted up on this occasion as the "Palais Imperial") reached the Grand Place, the cheering of the mob was genuinely hearty, well sustained, and spontaneous. The evening was occupied on the part of the Royal visitors by a dinner and a ball—the ball in the room of the Philharmonic Society of Calais, small and uncomfortable for the crowd invited—and was occupied by *le monde* generally in walking about to see the illuminations, which were extensive, fantastic, and good. In the evening the Emperor went his usual business tour—to an exposition of limited Calaisian industry; to the port, where the authorities showed him that he ought to make Calais, which is losing the English traffic, a better port, and, for the sake of the French marine, a harbour of refuge; and, when all this was over, to the principal public buildings and private manufactories—not numerous. This work was got through by ten o'clock; and, at that hour, the Emperor and his Empress were off to Boulogne—this time not by rail, but by the old diligence road, along the coast. For two or three miles out of Calais the road was lined with the country people, eager and respectful—and, when the Empress was seen, enthusiastic; and for two or three miles at the other end of the journey, near Boulogne, there were similar crowds, and the like manner and result. Those who waited at these points, and at the villages on the route, were well rewarded; for the Royal couple travelled in a sort of *coupé* carriage, holding only two; and they were not only well seen, but they were seen in those circumstances alone—together; with the suite galloping far behind them, which would be likely to leave the happiest impressions upon the country people. At Marquise, a village half way between Calais and Boulogne, and where the cortège stopped for fresh horses, there was great enthusiasm during the short halt—for it is in the country places the Emperor has the strongest hold;—and that the enthusiasm was not factitious or fleeting, may be inferred from the fact that Marquise, had proportionate to its wealth, done more in the way of preparation even than Lille—the triumphal arch at Marquise being of good, costly, cast iron, the pillars from which flags were festooned along the front of the village being likewise of cast iron; and, altogether, the rejoicings being of a massive, solid, solemn description. In a rapid transit through the place, we had no time to ascertain how far these works were the work of the commune, or of individuals; but when we observed at Boulogne, that M. Pinart, the founder, whose name had been ostentatiously placed on the iron, had received the cross of the Legion of Honour, we certainly had our suspicions that that energetic iron-merchant had generously established too good a reputation for his village.

BOULOGNE.

On Tuesday, September 27th, the Mayor, the adjoints, and the members of the Municipal Council had assembled at one p.m., at the Palais de Justice; and thence proceeded, with all the authorities, and escorted by the Sapeurs-pompiers, headed by the Communal band, to the tent erected outside the Calais Gate, to await the coming of their Majesties. The cortège formed at the Dernier Sou, its right flank towards the Calais Gate, and its left towards the triumphal arch on the Calais-road. From the right to the left, whilst waiting for the coming of their Majesties, the several constituent parts of the cortège took up their positions in the following order:—1. The authorities. 2. The bodies from the public instructional institutions. 3. The rural Mayors. 4. The rural preceptors, with the scholars of their institutions in uniform. 5. The workmen and workwomen of various manufactories, headed by banners. 6. The several working corporations of the town, each with a banner. 7. The fishermen, grouped by crews; the fishwives. 8. The rural deputations, and those from distant towns. At two o'clock precisely their Majesties arrived, and the batteries on the coast commenced a salvo of 101 guns. The great bell of the Belfry, and all the bells of all the churches, rang a peal. On the arrival of their Majesties at the reception tent, the Mayor, accompanied by his adjoints, and followed by his council, presented the Emperor with the keys of the city. The Imperial cortège then proceeded to the Sous Préfecture, traversing the Rue de Lille, the Place d'Armes, and the Place au Blé. On either side, and along the whole extent of this route, the troops formed one uninterrupted line. The Imperial cortège advanced in the following order:—A picket of cavalry, the Imperial carriages, the Municipal body, the military authorities, the Sous Préfets, the Magistracy, the other constituent bodies in the usual order of precedence; the institutions, deputations, and corporations; a picket of cavalry.

After the arrival of their Majesties and the authorities at the Sous Préfecture, the different constituent parts of the cortège defiled down the Grande Rue, and separated on the Place d'Alton. At three o'clock their Imperial Majesties received the authorities as follows:—The Bishop of Arras and his clergy, the military authorities, the magistracy, the municipal body, and the other constituted bodies, according to precedence. At four o'clock their Majesties, followed by the household and local authorities, visited the Column of the Grand Armée, by the route de Calais. On returning from the Column, their Majesties went down the Grand Rue, the Rue de l'Écu, along the port, and the Rue de Baraque. It was the intention of the Emperor and Empress to visit the fishing district and other places; but the rain, which had been rather heavy during the whole day, now descended in torrents, and drove the Imperial party to the Sous Préfecture for shelter. Notwithstanding the rain the streets were densely crowded; and wherever Louis Napoleon made his appearance, he was greeted with extreme enthusiasm by all classes. The number of English assembled could not have been less than 25,000, and amongst these was a small band of British pickpockets, who made their presence, if not their fingers, very extensively felt: while English and Irish gentlemen were calling out "Vive l'Empereur," and ladies were waving their kerchiefs in honour of the Empress—the former were losing their watches and purses, and the latter their brooches and gold chains. The Police-office was at one time of the day crowded by persons giving "information" of their losses. It is to be doubted whether the swell-mob have for years past reaped so prolific a harvest with such perfect impunity.

At eight o'clock in the evening there was to have been a grand ball in the Tantilleries; but the rain, which continued to fall in heavy showers, deterred a great number from attending; nevertheless, many thousands did assemble to witness the illuminations, which were splendid beyond description, and to dance until midnight. Every street, and

(Continued on the next page.)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Princess Polignac, sister of the late Lord Rancliffe, accompanied by her younger son, Prince Edmond, has arrived at Knockdrum Castle, on a visit to her nephew, Sir Richard Levinge. The Princess is widow of the celebrated Minister.

The Lord Mayor Elect (Alderman Sidney) has appointed as chaplain the Rev. E. Graham Moon, M.A. The rev. gentleman is a son of Mr. Alderman Moon, and son-in-law of Mr. Alderman Sidney.

The marriage of Prince de Waldeck with the Princess Helena of Nassau was celebrated on the 26th ult., at the ducal palace of Bielrich.

Her Majesty's ship *Leander*, 50, Captain King, sailed from Plymouth at two o'clock on Sunday for the Mediterranean.

Mr. Williams, Q.C., Judge of the Somersetshire County Court, has been appointed Recorder of Wells, in the room of J. C. Carrow, Esq.

Johanna Wagner made her débüt at Vienna in Bellini's *Romeo*. Her success was not over great. Mme. Marlow, on the contrary, who played the part of *Juliet*, was called four times—after her death.

A new street, from Stamford-street, Blackfriars, through the Borough, and terminating near the Borough-market, forming a direct line between the London-bridge railway station and that in the Waterloo-road, as also all the bridges, is about forthwith to be constructed.

For the close of the summer season, the grand waterworks at Versailles and St. Cloud played on Sunday, the 2nd inst., for the last time this year.

A great desire has been manifested at the Cape for the pure breed of Merino sheep. Several cargoes have arrived from Europe, and realised large prices. A company has also been formed for the introduction of Angora goats.

Rear-Admiral Sir W. Owen Pell, now one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital civil department, will most likely, it is said, succeed Sir James Gordon in the Lieutenant-Governorship.

The first trial of the railway over the Mont Semmering was made on the 24th ult. A locomotive went nearly an English mile in five minutes. This was the first time a locomotive has been at the height of 2788 feet above the level of the sea.

The ex-Queen of the French, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville and their children arrived at Brussels on Thursday week. The next day the party dined at the Palace of Laeken. It is the intention of the ex-Queen to pass through Piedmont, and embark at Genoa, for Naples.

News from Smyrna bring the gratifying intelligence of Lord Carlisle's recovery from a severe attack of small-pox at Rhodes.

Sarah Frankpitt, a widow, eighty-two years of age, now residing at Exeter, was on board the *Thunderer*, 74, Captain Stockham, and assisted in handing powder for the firing of the guns at Nelson's last battle. She was also present in Admiral Sir John Duckworth's engagement up the Dardanelles, as well as others of less importance.

The free community of Magdeburg, counting 8000 members, has been dissolved by the Government.

There is in Mexico, says the *Pacific*, a Californian paper, a tree called the "Chijol," a very fine wood, which becomes petrified in a very few years, after being cut, whether left in the open or buried. The wood in a green state is easily worked. It is used in building wharves, forts, &c.

Mr. John Forbes has been appointed Commissioners' Clerk of Banffshire; Mr. Watkin Forbes Skeene, W.S., Deputy Clerk of Sessions; and Mr. Alexander Mann, Clerk of Bills—in Scotland.

Between eleven hundred and twelve hundred persons, nearly all bound for California, left New York on the 20th ult. in the steam-ships *Illinois* and *Star of the West*.

According to the price of wheat in the Edinburgh market, the 4lb. loaf will be sold on and after Monday at 9d. ready money, or if paid within a month; and 9½d. credit.

The Princess Nicholas Esterhazy continues indisposed at Frankfort-upon-the-Main, where the Earl and Countess of Jersey are staying. Dr. Seymour is an attendant on the Princess.

We regret to state that the Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth, better known in Devonshire as the Hon. Newton Fellowes, is lying seriously ill, at his seat Eggesford, near Chulmleigh.

The manoeuvres of the Saxon army commenced on the 24th ult. in the vicinity of Dresden. The King and Queen of Saxony passed on the 26th a grand review of the troops, amounting to 13,000 men, close to the village of Heyda.

The second vessel of the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company, called the *Anita*, was launched on Saturday last at Blackwall; she measures 252 tons, is of 80-horse power; and will be despatched, with the *Estrella*, about the middle of this month to Savanna.

A fine young Newfoundland dog was taken up, far out at sea, swimming for his life, as if from some recent shipwreck, by the crew of a casting-vessel, last week, and taken into Barrow.

The opening of the winter session at Queen's College, Birmingham, took place on Tuesday; Lord Lyttleton, as principal of the institution, presided, and distributed the prizes to the students.

A successful ascent of Mont Blanc was made on the 22nd ult., by Mr. John Macgregor and Mr. Shuldhain. They were accompanied to the Grand Mulets by Mr. Albert Smith, Captain de Bathe, and several gentlemen, who passed two nights there.

Accounts from Rotterdam (26th ult.) describe a large portion of the town as inundated, by the breaking of the embankment of a harbour on the Nieuwewerk. The breaking of the dykes of the Haarlem lake, the draining of which has cost upwards of 12,000,000 francs, is also named.

Dr. Muspratt recommends, as a preventive of the potato disease, the discontinuance of the use of animal manures, and the employment of mineral composts containing a great deal of common salt.

The grain to the westward of Galway has been reaped this year principally by women, in consequence of the great scarcity of farm labourers.

A woman named Davis arrived at Manchester from Crewe, last Saturday evening; and, although cautioned, would undo the door before the train stopped: she fell, and had both legs nearly cut off, and shortly after died. Verdict, "Accidental death."

At a meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Manchester, held at the Town-hall, it was determined to invite the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to a public entertainment on the 12th instant. The Chancellor will be in Manchester on the 10th on a visit.

There is now enforced a stamp-duty of 1d. on all scrip certificates in railway and other companies under the New Stamp Act.

An English vessel named the <



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, AT BOULOGNE.

almost every house, was illuminated after the most tasteful fashion; and it was greatly to be regretted that the elements had combined to mar, to a great extent, the admirable effect. At the corner of every street was an arch of triumph, decorated with green boughs, fern, and asparagus branches; and skirting every pavement were garlands of ivy and other evergreens, suspended from a series of poles which were festooned in the most fantastic manner.

At nine o'clock their Majesties attended a grand ball given by the public in the Theatre, which was fitted up for the occasion. The Emperor and Empress having danced respectively with the heads of the company, retired, after remaining about an hour.

On Wednesday, the 28th, at ten o'clock a.m., the Emperor visited the Port and the new Sluice Bridge. As on the previous day, the streets were densely crowded, and the enthusiasm great and general. The streets through which the Emperor passed were the Grande Rue and the Rue de la Lampe. These were lined with cavalry and infantry, which formed and followed as soon as the cavalcade had passed.

At half-past twelve the Emperor and Empress, attended to the Imperial carriage by all the authorities, took their departure for Abbeville by the railway. A salvo of 101 guns was fired from the batteries, and the bells of the town and parish churches rang each a peal. At mid-day there was a representation, gratis, at the theatre; and it was intended that a regatta and nautical fête should take place on the Laine; but the weather was such as to prevent these entertainments, and speedily clear the streets of those who had recently crowded them.

AMIENS.

The Emperor and Empress arrived in this busy, prosperous, and pleasant city about five o'clock p.m., on Wednesday. The mayor and the municipal authorities were assembled at the railway station, which was charmingly decorated with flags and evergreens.

In the evening, their Majesties attended a grand ball given at the theatre. The public edifices and many of the private residences of the

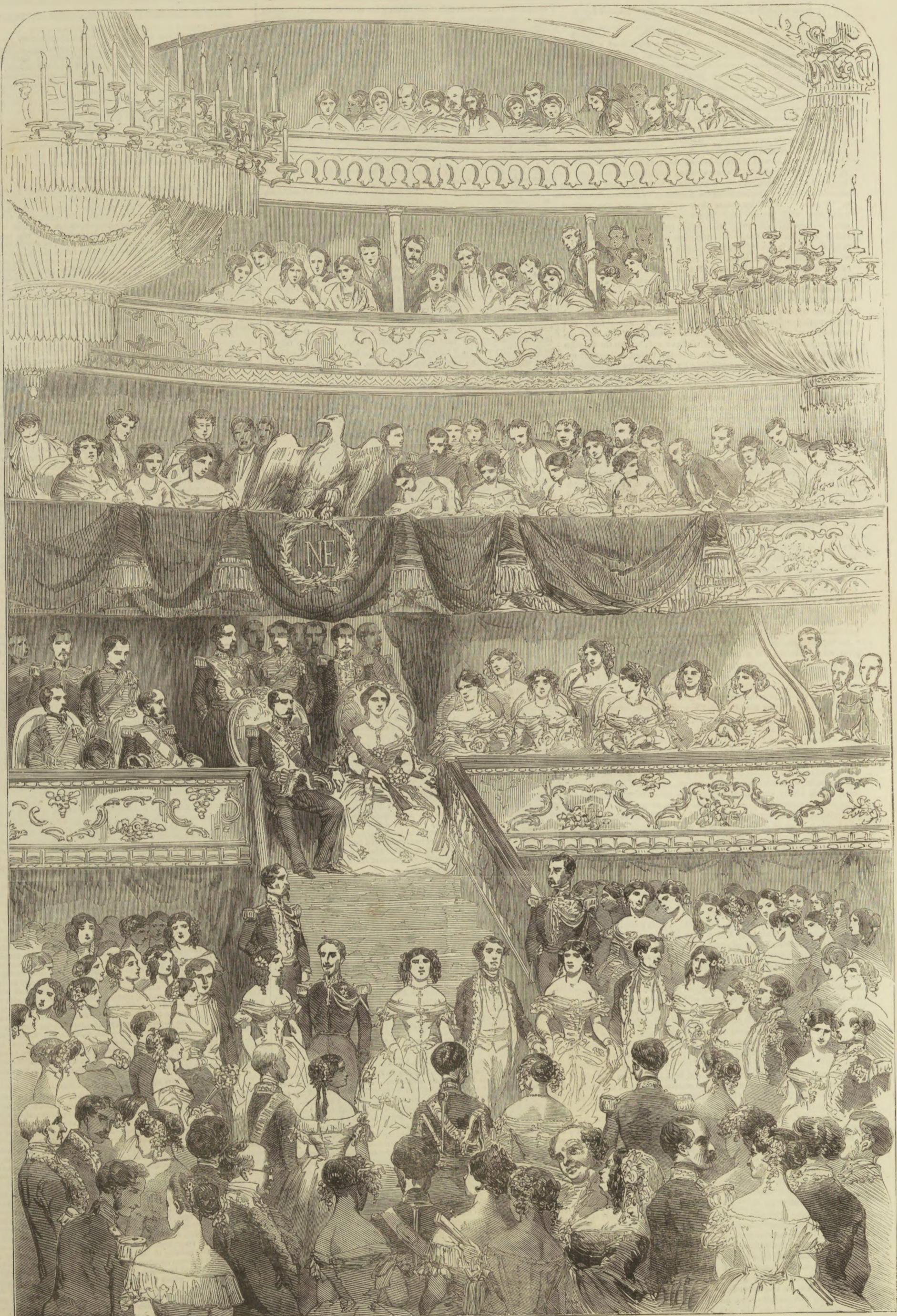
town were illuminated—a feeling of rivalry having been created by the promise of the municipality to award medals to those citizens whose illuminations and transparencies were of the most splendid description. The streets were crowded by the people, who manifested the utmost good-humour. A dense mob assembled in front of the theatre, who broke out into loud acclamations on the return of their Majesties from the ball.

On Thursday morning the Emperor and Empress went in procession to the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe.

The Amiénoises were enraptured with the Empress's personal charms; but they must have had little discernment if they did not perceive that the Empress was heartily tired of the incessant demonstrations, addresses, receptions, balls, and reviews, in which, during the last fortnight, she had played so distinguished a part. Their Majesties were accompanied to the train by the Mayor and municipal authorities, and, amid a salute of 101 guns, left Amiens for Paris, where they arrived about seven o'clock on Thursday evening.



FISHERWOMEN OF BOULOGNE WITH BOUQUETS FOR THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO BOULOGNE.—GRAND BALL IN THE THEATRE.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. VI.

COUNTRY THEATRICALS.

AFTER a long and anxious struggle we have established a home, or rather summer-house, for the Drama in our genteel little sea-side town. Our principal magnate hereabouts—a gentleman of a polemical and literary turn—strongly opposed it both out of season and in season—which was very unkind, as ours don't last more than four months. But, having gone to Switzerland, where, report says, he is busy writing a bitter book against something or somebody, we took advantage of his absence, and made another application to the magistrates by whom a license has been granted for one year certain—its revival, depending, of course, upon the temper of our "magnate" when he has published his literary wormwood in Svo (half calf), and our own good behaviour.

Our company, as well before as behind the curtain, is what may be called a "working one." We were rather surprised, the first night we happened to be present, to see so many of our hardy boatmen acting as supernumeraries, and representing the Hierarchy in the Peruvian drama of "Pizarro." Notwithstanding their white wigs, and the dignified composure with which they wrapt around them their sacerdotal vestments, we could not help recognising their old, familiar bluff faces; though it struck us they did not seem quite so much at ease in the "Temple of the Sun" as they would have done where we had often met them, in a lugger-rigged yawl. The chubby little boy—Cora's theatrical child—whom *Rolla* so gallantly supports on his shoulder, when he exclaims "He who moves one step to follow me dies upon the spot," we had repeatedly seen on the jetty, where his real mother sold shells, and edified the younger branches of families by gratuitous lectures on conchology. Whether the child was alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Spanish soldiery, by whom *Rolla* was pursued, or whether he thought to make a decided "hit" by a little extemporaneous performance of his own, we know not; but, on the occasion referred to, as *Rolla* was carrying him over the bridge, he began to cry out lustily, and commenced pommelling his preserver on the head with more than mimic violence, concluding by wantonly tearing off his periuke, which destroyed the solemnity of the affair altogether, and brought down the curtain amid thunder-peals of laughter.

Another amateur actor, whose sunburnt and honest-looking countenance had often won our regard, was a young man, who had charge of our favourite bathing-machine. In an Oriental spectacle, in which he made his débüt, his military duty was to march first, with a splendid emblazoned banner, but omitting to lower it in passing through the gateway of Somnooth, or some such place, it struck against the arch, and knocked down both the scene and himself; to the great discomfiture of a fierce Tartar behind, who was secretly nursing a baby, while his wife, in a plaid-cloak was busy darning a pair of brick-coloured drawers. For this breach of histrionic decorum the offender was dismissed, as the audience could distinctly hear all over the house, by the stage-manager, then and there, with maledictions. We saw the unfortunate young man on the following morning, when we went down to the beach to bathe, and were affected by the change in his bearing and aspect. He told us, with tears in his eyes, that he had been cruelly treated. Mr. Wilbyforce, the manager, had promised him, it appeared, that he should have a speaking part, and had accordingly cast him for *Count St. Bris*, one of the gay nobles attached to the Court of Louis XIV., and who, like single-speech Hamilton, is famed for one oration only, which is, or ought to be, delivered in a tone of elegant railing. "Just as it came to my turn to speak," proceeded our young tragedian, struggling to suppress his emotion, "Joe Mallett, who stood next me (he was one of the nobles same as me) gives me a dig in the ribs with his elbow; so, the consequence was, it went clean out of my head altogether, and I couldn't recollect not a single word, I couldn't." "How did you manage, then?" we demanded. "Why, Mr. Wilbyforce, who was prompting, spoke it for me in a loud voice, and so he did every night afterwards, only allowing me to open and shut my mouth, like Punch and Judy, that it might seem as if I was speaking when I warn't."

Being near the sea, and supported as we are, principally, by those who go down there in smacks, it is not to be wondered at that everything about our Thespian Academy has an "ancient and fish-like" appearance. The box-keeper is a regular Ben Block, with a bald head and a wooden leg, and the manner in which he performs the duties of his delicate office, in conducting ladies to their seats, exhibits a nautical gallantry that is highly characteristic. All the time the performance is going on he is stamping up and down the lobby, or peeping in at the little windows in the box-doors, unless the piece happens to be "Black-eyed Susan," when he comes boldly in, and takes his seat like a paying spectator, and there he sits in stern wonder, as well he may, for, incredible as it may seem, Mr. X. Y. Gong, our leading man, will persist in representing the British seaman with a pair of mustachios and a tuft.

Our principal patron is that veteran friend of the drama, Captain Breezy, R.N., whom we meet every morning in a little round straw hat and flannel trousers, on the beach, where he bathes summer and winter, and looks as tough and salt as a piece of junk. He never comes to the theatre without his telescope, and we have often been amused to see him pointing it like a gun at our fair vocalist, Miss Fairyland, all the time she is singing "Charming May." The late *Count St. Bris* told us, while waiting for one of his vacant machines, that he heard Miss Fairyland tell the manager that she is positively afraid to raise her eyes from the foot-lamps while that funny old captain is surveying her, as if she was a strange ship. Ludicrous, however, as may be the conduct of Captain Breezy, it is, in our opinion, eclipsed by that of the aristocracy in the dress-circle, who may be observed with their *lorgnettes*, regarding one another from opposite sides of the house, which may be a little wider than Temple-bar, but is certainly nothing like so dark.

Like all theatrical speculators, we have difficulties to contend with but some of ours are peculiar and almost unique. When the members of our corps came down from London, they were as nice, thin, pale consumptive-looking people as a lover of the picturesque could desire to contemplate. Before, however, they had been amongst us a month, the salubrity of our air, the beauty of our marine views, and the genial hospitality of our townspeople, had wrought such a change in them, that they were all "O! ruddier than the cherry!" and as fat as turtle. The consequence was ruination to the heart-broken fathers, the misanthropic pirates and villains of all sorts, who are naturally expected to be hollow-eyed and wan; and as for poor Miss Mountedgumbe, who, when we first knew her, was a perfect picture of misery, she is now so partridge-like, and so merry-looking, that even her most ardent admirers begin to despair of her ever realizing her characters again. In fact, we did hear from a highly-cultivated barber, to whom we lately sat for a facile shave, that Miss M. seriously thought of changing her "line," and representing the "pert chambermaids," instead of *Mrs. Haller*, and so on. Even our low comedy man, who, when he first came down here, was a confirmed hypochondriac, has left off drinking nervous herb-tea, and talks cheerfully of human progress.

We really believe there is not a better-conducted establishment in the kingdom than ours; no class are more respected by the town than our players, or conduct themselves in a more gentlemanly and solvent manner. We can hardly give such high praise, however, to our audience. There are two fisher-boys—audacious, blue-eyed, and curly-headed young desperadoes—who, occupying front seats in the gallery, divert themselves, between the acts, by whistling—with their fingers between their lips—like a juvenile hurricane. Nor is this all. Some

dangerous lunatic is everlastingly cooling his fevered brain by banging one of the hinged benches in the box slips up and down, producing a volley of claps that would silence the very copper-mills. Strange to say, no one interferes to stop these irregular proceedings; and, stranger still, no one seems affected by them; our nerves, perhaps, being so tightly braced by constant immersion in the briny waves, as not to be shattered under any circumstances; though they have been severely tried lately by the leading articles in our local journal, the *Alarumist*, upon the state of our national defences.

Who the architect was that built our "house," we have not been able to learn; but we suspect that he must have been a wag in his way. There is only one entrance to the pit, and that is in a corner close to the orchestra, and so small that it looks like the door of a wine-cellars. At Miss Mountedgumbe's benefit we had, of course, what is vulgarly called a "bumper," and a stout-bodied man, who had rashly squeezed himself into the pit, when it was already filled to repletion, against the remonstrances of his friends, was positively unable either to get out himself or to let others out; and the result was that all the pit audience, at the close of the performance, had to pass over the stage, the fat man going last, amid the derisive cheers of all the dwellers in Olympus.

What our magna è will say when he returns from Switzerland, with his literary fulminating powder under his arm, and finds we have taken a mean advantage of his absence, to get our license, only his most intimate friends can imagine. The best revenge he could take upon us, in which we should be delighted to encourage him, would be to establish an elementary school, and persuade some of the unhappy people who frequent the playhouse to read and write; for, much as we respect the piscatory inhabitants of this genteel little sea-side town, for their many excellent qualities, we must candidly confess that a more illiterate and gullible generation cannot be found in any part of her Majesty's Britannic dominions. Our playbills circulate in the boxes to a small extent, and there only—neither gallery nor pit "take them in," for the best of all reasons, that they could derive no information from them. Not long since, it was reported all over the town that a "star" from Drury-Lane would appear for one night only—the lessee's benefit; and it is an historical fact, which our highly-intelligent barber can confirm, if necessary, that a body of fishermen gathered round the pit-door, and gravely asked those who came out whether it could be seen with the "naked eye?" A. A.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN.

Monsieur Jullien is creating a great stir in the United States—a thing not to be wondered at. Our American progeny, though they are apt to give themselves airs, and to talk about their great country "flogging all creation," still have at heart a becoming respect for "the old country;" and a great English reputation is a sure passport to their good-will. Jullien's reputation is entirely English; in his own country he could have done nothing, in ours he has done wonders. Of all the countries in the world, it is only in America that he could have obtained similar means wherewith to produce similar results. We cannot now enter into arguments in proof of this proposition; but we believe that most people acquainted with the present state of music in Europe and America will be inclined to admit it without much question.

Jullien began his performances at New York, on the 29th of August. They are given at the Castle Gardens—a place to which London has no parallel; and which, indeed, for great popular entertainments, is, probably, unrivalled in the world, both in respect to magnitude and to picturesque beauty. Jullien's orchestra is numerically more powerful (being one hundred strong) than that which he assembled in Drury-Lane, and is described as not inferior in quality. He has not depended upon England for his resources—the great body of his troops being recruited in America, but strengthened by several distinguished solo performers whom he carried with him: among these are Mdile Anna Zerr, the brilliant prima donna from the Royal Italian Opera; Signor Bottesini, the unrivaled double-bass player; Lutzen, the violoncellist; and Koenig, Lavigne, Reichert, Colinet, Winterbottom, and other eminent performers on wind instruments, who gave so much éclat to his concerts in London. He himself, as generalissimo, of course, wields the baton in his own inimitable style; and his concerts, similar in form and materials to those with which we have so long been familiar, have excited the public mind in New York to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He has wisely heightened the general feeling by a piece of well-timed generosity. On Sunday evening, the 10th of September, he gave a concert for the benefit of the afflicted people of New Orleans, and handed the whole amount of the receipts, amounting to 1500 dollars, to the committee for that charitable purpose, without any deduction whatever on account of expenses; a step which, very deservedly, has gained him "golden opinions from all sorts of people." An official letter, addressed by the committee to M. Jullien's agent, acknowledging the receipt of the money, and published in the New York papers, says—"The princely donation from M. Jullien's private funds of these expenses (say 500 dollars and 83 cents) is characteristic of the man. His heart is as full of charity as his soul is full of music. This noble act will ever be remembered by the members of the association and by the citizens of New Orleans, as well as by the poor widows and orphans who will be the recipients of its immediate benefits."

During the present suspension of musical performances in London, there is no want of music in the country.

In the first place, Grisi and Mario are giving, under the auspices of Mr. Beale, a series of "farewell concerts" in the provinces, which are attended with immense success; the interest attached to the names of these great artists being enhanced by the impression that the public are now enjoying their "most sweet voices" for the last time. They are, we observe, to be at Edinburgh on the 15th of this month; and their concluding concert is to be at Brighton on the 29th. Their ulterior movements are not yet certainly known, and probably not yet determined on. At all events it appears that their intended visit to America has been postponed till next year.

Another musical party, including Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves and Mr. Farquharson Smith, with Emile Prudent, the celebrated pianist, and Mr. Case, the eminent performer on the concertina, have been engaged by Messrs. Boosey to make a provincial tour during the present month and the next.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. Brooke took his benefit on Monday in *Virginius*, and was greeted by an enthusiastic and numerous audience. Indeed, the house was crowded. The patrons of the actor had taken especial care that his engagement should be recorded in theatrical annals as a triumph. In estimating this, we should bear in mind the important fact, that the success has been obtained without adventitious aid: it has not been assisted by spectacle; whatever the value of the acting, it has been solely achieved by that. The crown must be shared between the poet and the player: the scene-painter and costumier have had no part in it. After the performance, Mr. Brooke delivered an address, which was certainly, as a composition, remarkably neat and pointed. He began with acknowledging that the acclamations with which he had been received, far outstripped his expectations and his deserts; and that he valued them as furnishing a "proof to his American friends that he was not without some small merit in the eyes of his countrymen; that the noble art to which he belongs is not dead; that 'in spite of all seductions, the Bard of Avon still lives in the eternal admiration of his countrymen, and that the wonderful creations of his genius, however feebly portrayed, are still followed by congregated thousands. * * * I feel it," Mr. Brooke continued, "an honour and a privilege to interpret, however unskillfully, the inspirations of this mighty mind; and my vocation is not without its value, if it serve to perpetuate them in all their imperishable beauty."

On Thursday week, Mr. Brooke's triumph had been celebrated by his numerous admirers at a déjeuner, when it was arranged that the successful tragedian should be re-engaged for twelve extra nights. Accordingly, on Wednesday, he made his appearance again in *Hamlet*, and will probably repeat the characters he has already sustained. On his departure for California, Mr. Brooke will, we understand, be absent from England for four years.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

EFFECTS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

It is not unreasonable to expect that China, once opened to civilisation, with so vast a population, so much native ingenuity and educability, such great pecuniary, agricultural, and mercantile resources, its rivers and canals will, within the space of a very few years, be covered with steam-boats, which will at once serve for the inter-communication of natives, and will convey the curious stranger to the innumerable recesses of the Empire. Railways, for which the greater part of the country is peculiarly adapted, will ultimately complete these facilities. It will no longer require the intrepidity of a Fortune to visit the strange freaks of nature and art displayed in the Simey-he and Bohea hills. Thousands of tourists will annually trudge across the long bridge of Fu-chu-fee, and the bridge of boats at Ningpo. The regattas of Chang-cha will be open to all the world. Golden pheasants, mother-of-pearl partridges, and gigantic edible bats, await the sportsman.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

THE LOTTERY.

Before that national evil, the lottery, was abolished in France, a village curate thought it his duty to address to his flock a sermon against the dangerous infatuation for this privileged form of gambling. His auditory consisted of a crowd of miserable old women, ready to pawn or sell their last garment to secure the means of purchasing tickets. Nevertheless, the good man flattered himself that his eloquence was not thrown away, for his audience was singularly attentive. "You cannot deny," said he, addressing them, "that if one of you were to dream this night of lucky numbers—ten, twenty, fifty, no matter what—instead of being restrained by your duties towards yourselves, your families, your God, you would rush off to the lottery-office and purchase tickets." Satisfied that he had accomplished more than one conversion among his hearers, the grand curé stepped down from his pulpit: when on the last step, the hand of an old hag, who had appeared particularly attentive to his admonitions, was laid on his arm—"I beg your reverence's pardon," said she, "but what lucky numbers did you please to say we were likely to dream of?"—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1853.

The present United States of America, after having been, perhaps, more than once split asunder and soldered together again—or the whole, or a large portion voluntarily re-annexed to the mother country, and by-and-by again detached—after these and other, possibly more or less sudden, violent, and bloody vicissitudes—have become a great empire, under the stern, but salutary, one-willed sway of the Emperor of America; his Majesty, a jet black, who had shown consummate and unexpected high qualities for acquiring and retaining the fear and submission of millions of the stormiest tempers of mankind; but his lovely Empress a white. He has an immense army devoted to his person and will, composed of men of every complexion—from black, through copper middle tints, down to white; and correspondingly diversified are his banners, but black, of course the predominant: a quadroon being commander-in-chief. As for his Majesty's civil service, he has a coal-black chancellor, equally at home in the profoundest mysteries of white and black letter; a mulatto minister of instruction, and a white secretary of state; black and white clergy, and a similarly-constituted bar: here a big black face frowning out of a white wig; and there a little white face grinning out of a black wig; with black and white bands, and gowns varied *ad libitum*. And the laws which they are concerned in administering accord with these harmonious diversities; it being, for instance, enacted, under heavy penalties, that no black shall, by gesture, speech, or otherwise, presume to ridicule a white because of his colour; nor, *vice versa*, shall a white affect to di-parage a black because of his complexion; that the Emperor and Empress shall always be of different colours; and that the succession to the throne shall alternate between black and white, or mulatto, members of the Imperial family. By this and other provisions have been secured a complete fusion between North and South—between black and white—glitteringly typified by intermingled gems in the Imperial crown; the central one being the identical black diamond that figured in the famous Exhibition in Great Britain in 1851 and presented to the Emperor by one of the descendants of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, then on the British throne! "To this complexion" shall it be that matters have "come at last?"—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

A LORD CHANCELLOR IN FULL STATE.

Not many years since, we were standing at the door of the House of Lords, when the session was about to be opened by the Queen in person, and the Lord Chancellor of that day advanced, full robed, and in magnificent array. By his side, but out of the procession, tripped two of his Lordship's nearest relations; and as he walked into the house he whispered into the ear of one of them some remark only heard by the lady. The reply, however, was distinctly audible to every bystander; it was, "Bah! comme tu es bête." Such a man, in such a robe, in such a wig, and with such a mace, in all his pride and pomp of state, and a pretty woman can find it in her little iconoclastic soul to call him *bête*, and he laughs goof-humouredly, and seems to enjoy the epithet? What a conquest of human affections over periwigs and spangled dress!—*New Quarterly Review*.

PARIS AND LONDON COMPARED.

The French metropolis is undoubtedly the finest monumental city in the world, with this advantage, that it can always be seen from an elevated point, while London is usually enveloped in smoke and mist, and presents a gigantic outline, dim and undefined. Ascend the column in the Place Vendôme, the towers of Notre Dame, the heights of Montmartre, or Belleville, or the artificial mound in the Jardin des Plantes. On every side you have a bright stereotyped view. Look down on London from the dome of St. Paul's, the Monument, the keep of the Tower, or Primrose-hill, and you can seldom distinguish anything beyond the circuit inscribed within a radius of half a mile. Nay, even on a summer's day, you may post yourself on Waterloo-bridge, and Westminster or Blackfriars is scarcely distinguishable. This is less the effect of climate than of the dense, tangible vapour, engendered by an unlimited consumption of coal. Our public buildings of Portland stone turn dingy and black before the scaffoldings are removed. The new colonnade of the British Museum is already grievous to behold. In Paris, the white gypseous freestone defies time and weather, and looks as brilliant and as clear to-day as it did two hundred years ago. The original Louvre is scarcely more discoloured than the recent additions, and the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin are as fresh as when they were erected. Let us do justice to the beauties of the French capital. We can show nothing to compete with the palaces of the Louvre and the Tuilleries, the Place de la Concorde, the line of the Rue de Rivoli, the quays, the statues, the fountains, and the extended semicircle of the Boulevards, even in the absence of the trees. But we can produce good specimens of architecture in our bridges, in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, in Somerset-house, in many churches, and in the new Houses of Parliament, supposing they are finished before they begin to decay.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

THE GIPSY SLAVES OF WALLACHIA.

The physical constitution of this unhappy people is strongly marked. The men are generally of lofty stature, robust, and sinewy. Their skin is black or copper-coloured; their hair thick and woolly; their lips are of negro heaviness, and their teeth as white as pearls; the nose is considerably flattened; and the whole countenance is illuminated, as it were, by lively rolling eyes. All, without exception, wear beards. Their dress consists commonly of a piece of tattered cloth thrown carelessly around them: perhaps an old bed-curtain given by some master, or a blanket that has gone through every degree of fortune, until it has been rejected by the scullion. As is the case in many savage tribes, the women are extremely ugly or extremely handsome. Most of the Ziganas are beautiful up to the age of twenty; but, after that time, they suddenly shrink and shrivel, change colour, bend, and lose the lightness of their step, as if an enchanter's wand had changed them from youth, admired and wooed, to disrowned old age. The dress of these women is peculiar, consisting generally of nothing but a light tunic or bodice made of sheepskin, and scarcely reaching to the knees. It leaves their legs, their arms, and their necks bare. Over their heads the most coquettish throw a white veil, and some few indulge in leather sandals. As ornaments they wear earrings of brass filigree, necklaces of pearls strung upon a slender thong, and a variety of metal bracelets. The children go naked up to the age of ten or twelve, and whole swarms of girls and boys may sometimes be seen rolling about together in the dust or mud in summer, in the water or snow in winter—like so many black worms. As you pass by, a dozen heads of matted hair and a dozen pairs of sharp eyes are raised towards you, and you are greeted with a mocking shout, which alone tells you that the hideous things are your fellow-creatures.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

THE LAWSON MIDLAND OBSERVATORY.

OUR readers will remember that Mr. Lawson, of Bath, to whom is due the merit of many remarkable improvements in astronomical and meteorological instruments, upwards of twelve months since, offered to present the whole of his valuable collection to the people of the Midland Counties, for the institution of an observatory at Nottingham; the pure atmosphere and elevated site of Sherwood Forest, and the great blank in the English observatories at that particular point, justifying its selection. Mr. Lawson's offer, in point of intrinsic value, was a munificent gift, the worth of the instruments being stated at £10,000. Now, it was estimated that a corresponding sum of £10,000 would be required to meet the expense of the Observatory site and edifice, with the endowment for a resident astronomer. Towards this amount Mr. Lawson himself contributed one thousand guineas. A committee was speedily formed at Nottingham, who succeeded in raising upwards of £4000, and memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for a grant of £2000, which being reasonably calculated on, the attainment of the grand object appeared almost within the grasp of its promoters. Meanwhile, Mr. Lawson experiencing the approach of age and infirmities, and unable longer to leave the offer he had made, as he expressed it, an open question, felt the necessity of limiting the time for the raising of the subscriptions to the 1st of October (Saturday last). Under these circumstances, the most strenuous exertions were made in the locality, as well as in scientific circles generally, to accomplish the object before the close of last month. It was strongly urged that important advantages to the country at large would accrue from the establishment of this Midland Observatory, as a central point for the regulation of British time; as an additional place of inter-communication of British and foreign astronomers; and as a contribution to the means of observation and discovery; but more especially as respects the meteorological apparatus of Mr. Lawson's collection, which has not perhaps any rival in the United Kingdom; and from the application of these several advantages the most important results were anticipated. The establishment, in short, of a Midland Observatory, furnished with apparatus such as Mr. Lawson's, and constituted in the popular form which the institution is destined to assume, it was urged, would be one of the greatest things yet achieved for the promotion of British science; and would tend more than anything else, to diffuse amongst all classes of the community the knowledge and use of astronomical and meteorological instruments.

Of the high character of the collection, Mr. E. J. Lowe, of the Observatory at Beeston, thus speaks in a recent communication to the *Nottinghamshire Guardian*; this gentleman having used the instruments repeatedly:—

1st. An extremely fine Refracting Telescope, with an object-glass of seven inches clear aperture and a focal length of 120 inches, having an achromatic middle lens. This telescope was manufactured by Dollond; and is of the same description, but superior to that used by Mr. Hind, in his discoveries. The telescope is equatorially mounted, having the right ascension and declination circles complete. This mode of mounting is the means of enabling the astronomer to find the heavenly bodies in the day time, and of at once detecting any faint object of which the right ascension and declination are known. A mercurial clock (invented by Mr. Lawson) is attached to the axis of the telescope, in order to move it at the same speed as the object under examination; consequently, the heavenly bodies never move out of the field of the telescope. It is well known that the Moon moves faster than the planets, the planets more rapidly the nearer they are situated to the Sun, and the stars slower than the planets. In order to keep objects moving at different speeds in the field of the telescope, an equalising motion is adopted: this is produced by dipping (more or less) vertical paddles in a large dish of quicksilver, these paddles moving slower the more deeply they are plunged, owing to the greater resistance offered by the quicksilver on the greater lengths of paddles. The collection of eye-pieces is numerous and very complete; one set made by Dollond, magnifying from 50 to 1400 times; another set of achromatic eye-pieces are of the celebrated German manufacture; and a third set are single lenses, with convex and concave glasses of equivalent foci. There are solar eye-pieces (invented by Mr. Lawson), by which the Sun may be viewed with perfect safety to the eye, even when the whole area of the object glass is made use of. Also the contracting solar eye-piece, as arranged by the Rev. W. R. Dawes; lunar eye-pieces, by which the great glare of the Moon and Venus is done away with. The micrometers attached to the telescope are very good—the 1st, a valuable divided lens, known as the double image micrometer; 2nd, a large cobweb micrometer, with various eye pieces and lamp complete; 3rd, a four-glass eye-piece micrometer for taking the positions and distances of binary stars, provided with various magnifying powers; 4th, a rock-crystal micrometer, to measure the most minute angles or distances of double stars; and, 5th, various reticulated micrometers for measuring the areas of spots on the Sun's disc. In connexion with this telescope is a reclining chair (also invented by Mr. Lawson, and which obtained the silver medal of the Society of Arts), and which serves to place the observer in the most easy position for delicate observations. There is a shade to facilitate the finding of stars in the daytime, together with other apparatus. This telescope is illustrated in the annexed Engraving.

Among the other instruments are an extremely fine refracting telescope, by Dollond; a transit instrument; magneto-electric dial; and an an-

nalogical dial; these are of a very low degree of mental and physical value, but are yet marks of the author's grade. 2. That they probably originated from parents belonging to some of the mixed Indian tribes. 3. That they do not belong to a race of dwarfs, because history teaches us the truth of the doctrine stated by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, that dwarfs cannot perpetuate their kind." At the conclusion of the paper, a letter was read by the secretary, containing the following statement:—"The Commandant of the port of La Union, in the State of San Salvador, Central America, informs me that they were born somewhere near the town of Santa Ana, in that State, of parents, one of whom certainly, if not both, was dwarfed or deformed and imbecile. The Indians residing in the vicinity of Santa Ana are civilised, and centuries ago adopted Spanish customs and the Spanish language. So far as I could discover from a few words of their ancient language which came into my possession, they belong to the Cholotegan or Chorotegan stock, which, before the conquest, extended over a part of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, but which was chiefly concentrated around the Gulf of Fonseca."—*Athenaeum*.

THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The amount of the reward to Mr. Hargraves has been decided on by the Government. The Duke of Newcastle proposes to cause the sum of £5000 to be placed on the Estimates for this purpose, and submitted to the Council in the usual way. In reply to the proposal, Mr. Hargraves demurs to the inadequacy of the amount. He says:—"The interest of £5000 would yield me £250 per annum, a sum altogether insufficient for the support and education of my children."

THE GREAT IRISH EXHIBITION.—The attendance during last week averaged about 8000 a day. The *Nation* thus refers to the subject:—"We are sorry to perceive that the Exhibition Committee have announced their intention of finally closing upon the 31st inst. We trust they may be induced to reconsider their decision. The fact is, that if it be closed upon that day there can be hardly a doubt that Mr. Dargan will be a loser by the undertaking. We calculate he would lose not less than £10,000, and perhaps much more. We have already said we believe there will be a highly remunerative attendance for the next two months. Any one may have observed that there have been more freeze coats and rustic faces in the building for the last fortnight than at any previous period; and we are sure that up to the 1st of December, at least, it would not lack a prosperous attendance."

CIVIC TENURE CUSTOM IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

THE annual presentation of the recently-elected Sheriffs in the Court of Exchequer is followed by a curious tenure custom, of which we this year engrave an illustration, accompanied by a few historical particulars of the ceremony; before detailing which we shall record the Sheriffs' presentation, which has nothing whatever to do with the tenure "suit and service," although it takes place on the same day, the morrow of St. Michael (September 30).

The Sheriffs—Alderman D. W. Wire and Mr. G. A. Wallis—before assembling at the Guildhall, entertained the Master Wardens, Courts of Assistants, and a select circle of their private friends to breakfast: Alderman Wire entertaining the companies to which he belongs, the Girdlers and Innholders, at Girdlers-hall, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Sheriff Wallis, his friends at the London Tavern.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by several members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and other corporate officers, then proceeded in state from Guildhall, via Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, and Bridge-street, taking water at Blackfriars-bridge, and proceeding in the City barge to Westminster, where they were met by the High Constable of that important city.

On their entering the court, which was much crowded, a number of ladies being present, the Cursitor Baron took his seat on the bench. The Baron wore his scarlet robes, as did also the Sheriffs and Recorder their scarlet robes, as also the Lord Mayor, with his collar of SS.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and other civic functionaries having taken their position within the bar,

The Recorder addressing the Cursitor Baron, then related Mr. Sheriff Wire's personal history, and civic position; together with the connection of Mr. Wallis with the City.

The Cursitor Baron having referred to the ceremonial as having existed for several hundred years, concluded by signifying the approbation of her Majesty to the appointments the citizens had made; and by wishing health and strength to the Sheriffs to discharge their onerous duties.

The Recorder then read the warrant of attorney from the new Sheriffs to receive and execute all writs, &c., and prayed that it might be recorded.

The Queen's Remembrancer read the warrant, which the learned Baron ordered to be recorded.

The Recorder also read the warrant for the late Sheriffs to account, as also the Under-Sheriffs, they having placed in their stead Mr. G. K. Potter and Mr. Thomas Cleobury; and this terminated the ceremony of the Sheriffs' presentation.

Proclamation was then made by the Crier of the Court for the service, as follows:—

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground, called "The Moors," in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service, upon pain and peril that shall fall thereon!

Alderman Moon, as the senior Alderman below the chair, then cut one faggot (small twigs) with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook.

The Crier then made a proclamation:—

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement, called "The Forge," in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service.

Alderman Moon then counted certain horse-shoes and hobnails, and was questioned by the Queen's Remembrancer thus:—"How many have you?" "Six Shoes." Then the Alderman counted the nails:—"How many have you?" "Sixty-one nails—good number."

The Recorder having invited the Cursitor Baron to the dinner at the London Tavern, the civic cortége returned.

Mr. Nichols, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for October, 1804, vol. lxiv, p. 965, describes the custom as performed in that year, and adds this explanation:—"The ceremony on this occasion, in the Court of Exchequer, which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive; nor have the new Sheriffs the least connection either with chopping of sticks or counting of hobnails. The tenants of a manor in Shropshire are directed to come forth and do their suit and service; on which the senior Alderman below the chair steps forward, and chops a single stick, in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their lord with fuel. The owner of a forge in the parish of St. Clement (which formerly belonged to the City, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists), are then called forth to do their suit and service; when an officer of the court, in the presence of the senior Alderman, produces six horse-shoes and sixty-one hobnails, which he counts over in form before the Cursitor Baron, who, on this particular occasion, is the immediate representative of the Sovereign."

Mr. Sheriff Ilrose, in the Journal of his Society, 1640-41, in his own handwriting, says:—"The senior alderman present cut one twig in two, and bent another, and the officers of the court counted six horse-shoes and hobnails. This formality, it is said, is passed through each year, by way of suit and service for the citizens holding some tenements in St. Clement Danes, as also some other lands; but where they are situated no one knows, nor do the City receive any rents or profits therewith."

The Court of Exchequer, be it observed, is the legal court of accounts; and, moreover, pursuant to the charter 32 Henry III, the high officers of the City are, on their appointment, to be presented to the Sovereign, or, in the absence of Majesty, to the Sovereign's Justices or Barons of the Royal Exchequer.

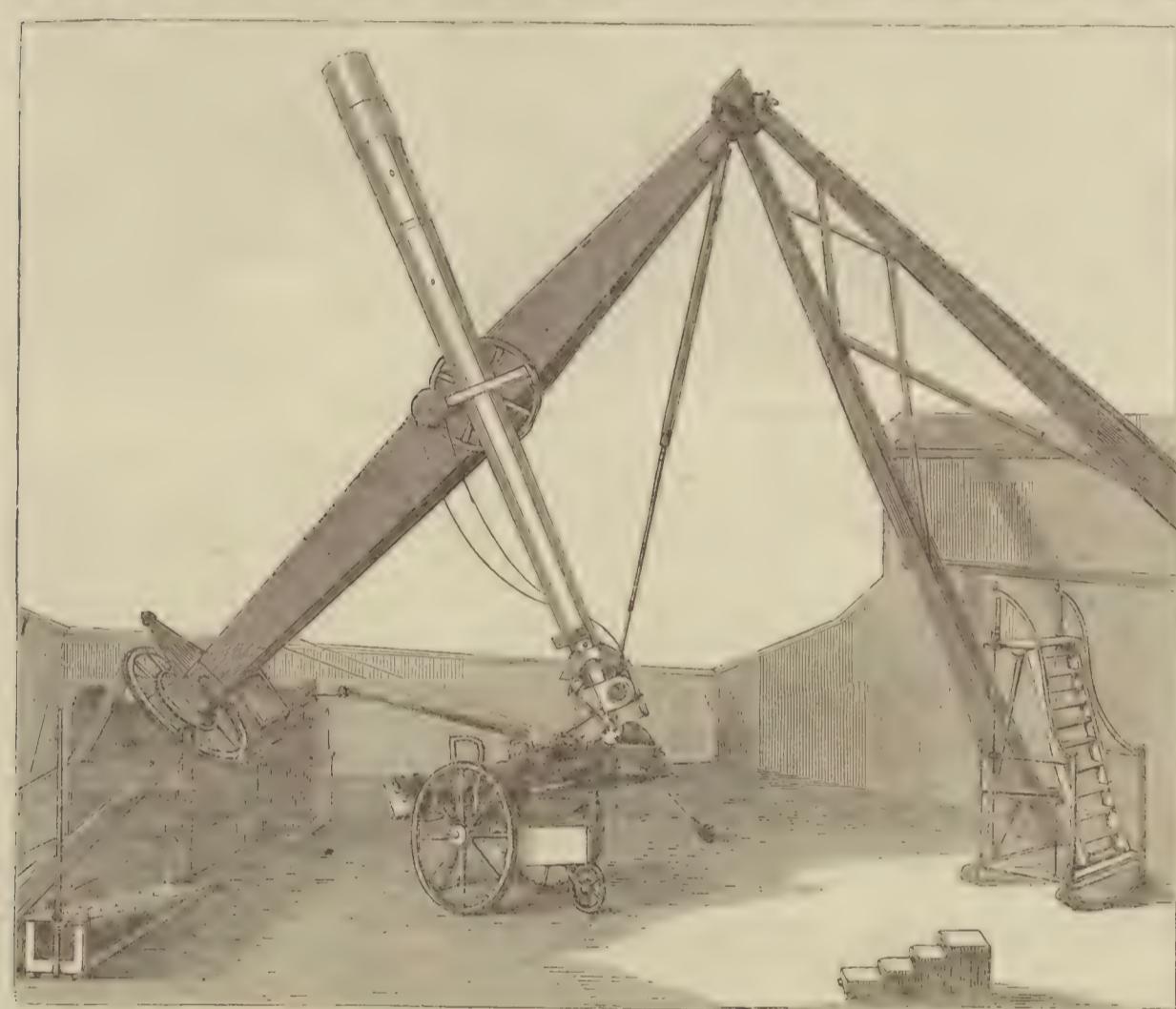
In the evening the friends of Mr. Sheriff Wire dined, on the invitation of that gentleman, at the London Tavern, where a sumptuous entertainment was served up. The number present amounted to about 200: Mr. Sheriff Wire in the chair, supported by Lord Dudley C. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Bankes, the Cursitor Baron, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Legge, Lord Mayor Elect, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Sir J. Duke, M.P., Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Swift, M.P., Sir J. Musgrave, Dr. Bowring, &c.

The usual loyal toasts—the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor Elect, Cursitor Baron, the Sheriffs—and a variety of other healths, having been honoured and responded to, amid much cheering, the Sheriff then gave "Lord D. Stuart and the House of Commons," and paid a high compliment to the noble Lord for his exertions in behalf of foreign exiles and the cause of liberty all over the world.

Lord D. Stuart replied.

The Sheriff then proposed "The health of Dr. Bowring," who was distinguished as a poet, a statesman, a friend of education, and a promoter of commerce, and who had served his Sovereign in the important duty of endeavouring to open up to this country the trade of the vast empire of China (Cheers).

Dr. Bowring said, no words were so grateful as those that welcomed



REFRACTING TELESCOPE, PRESENTED BY MR. LAWSON, FOR THE MIDLAND OBSERVATORY.

atmospheric recorder, invented by Mr. Lawson; a standard barometer; a Danish hygrometer; electrical apparatus; quadrants, levels, &c., indispensable in an observatory.

The appeal for securing Mr. Lawson's splendid gift, and its right appropriation, was liberally responded to; and the greater portion of the required sum has been raised. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we had the high gratification of recording his Royal Highness Prince Albert's handsome contribution of 100 guineas towards the fund for building and endowment of the Observatory; and we have now to add the welcome intelligence of the accomplishment of the great object being placed beyond doubt.

Saturday last was a day of anxious interest at Nottingham. In the morning a special meeting of the Town-council was held in the Guildhall, when it was unanimously resolved that three acres of land on the forest, or six acres on Mapperley Plain, be presented to the Observatory Committee, as a site whereon to erect the proposed Midland Observatory, on condition that, should any other site be preferred, the corporation be allowed to purchase their land back again for the sum of £500. With this grant the amount raised reached almost £1000 of the whole sum required; and the committee being prepared to guarantee the raising of the deficiency, Messrs. Lowe, Bradley, and Chapman had been deputed to wait upon Mr. Lawson, at Bath, and upon the Lords of the Treasury, for the purpose of making final arrangements. At the above meeting was read the reply of the Lords of the Treasury, stating their Lordships were prepared to grant their promised contribution of £2000, on these conditions:—

In considering the case, my Lords have had regard entirely to the advantages which such an establishment in the centre of England was likely to confer upon the public at large. My Lords are desirous that it should be understood that in such cases they cannot recognise the claims of institutions, however valuable in themselves, which are only of a local character and importance in their results, to be aided by public grants of money, and that to justify such grants their Lordships require to be satisfied of a clear public advantage to the nation at large.

My Lords have also regard to the fact that the public already support the Royal observatories of Greenwich, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as national institutions. As a preliminary step, therefore, to coming to a decision upon this question, their Lordships thought it to be their duty to submit to Professor Airey and Sir John Herschel the following inquiries for their opinion and report:—

1. Whether there are any advantages of a public nature which would be obtained from an observatory at Nottingham, which are not capable of being obtained from the Royal observatories at present established, and, if so, what they are?

2. Whether the situation of Nottingham presents any special advantages for an observatory that would make it an exception to similar applications from other places?"

Upon these points my Lords have had before them the reports of Professor Airey and Sir John Herschel.

From these reports, my Lords have come to a conclusion that there is

comparatively little public benefit likely to be derived from the establishment of an observatory at Nottingham, so far as regards astronomical observations, or at least that could not be, and is not now, supplied by the Royal observatories and existing private observatories; and if the course which their Lordships should pursue rested entirely on this department of the proposed observatory, they would not feel that such a case existed as would justify an expenditure of public money.

It is, however, strongly stated that, in regard to meteorological pursuits and inquiries, such an establishment might prove of the greatest value in a national point of view; and, moreover, it is shown by Sir John Herschel that Nottingham possesses some peculiar advantages for observations of this kind. It is represented that, important for the purposes of agriculture and other national objects as this branch of science is compared with astronomy, it is, nevertheless, much behind, and has been comparatively neglected. With regard to this branch of the subject, my Lords advert to the continued efforts which are about to be made by the Government of the United States, represented by Lieutenant Maury and by Her Majesty's Government, under the sanction of this board, in order to obtain meteorological observations at sea for maritime purposes; and although their Lordships cannot look for much aid to that particular object from observations made at Nottingham, yet they will not be wholly without value, even in relation thereto.

My Lords are, however, prepared to look for more important national advantages, as regards the interests of agriculture and other pursuits, which are much affected by climate and weather, from such an establishment at Nottingham, provided meteorology may be looked to as the main and most important object to be attained by the establishment.

My Lords are therefore prepared to ask Parliament to sanction a grant for this national object, to the extent of £2000, in aid of the private subscriptions, provided the remaining £8000 can be raised otherwise, and provided also that my Lords are satisfied that funds will be forthcoming to maintain the establishment, when once started, and that no application will be made to this board for such purpose.

It will thus be seen that great care has been exercised in considering the fitness of this grant; and the communication closes by repeating that it was chiefly with a view to the meteorological pursuits of the proposed establishment claiming an important part of its attention, that their Lordships have arrived at the above conclusion.

Mapperley Plain, the site which it is generally believed will be preferred for the Observatory, is situated at the northern extremity of Nottingham, about a mile and a half from the town. Being high, and remarkable for the dryness of its atmosphere, as well as for the surpassing beauty of the landscape, it will, no doubt, in a few years, be one of the most attractive places in the Midland Counties. The elevation is so great, and the air generally so clear, that Belvoir Castle, and even Lincoln Minster, may be seen thence with the naked eye.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—Dr. J. M. Warren (in January, 1851) read a paper containing some observations upon two remarkable Indian children, who had lately been exhibited in Boston, known as the "Aztec children." He had been led by his examination of them to the following



ANCIENT CIVIC TENURE CUSTOM, ON THE MORROW OF ST. MICHAEL, IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, AT WESTMINSTER.

the wanderer who came back to see the country that gave him birth; and nothing was so pleasing to him as to see that country prosperous in all its departments (Cheers). He gave it as the result of his experience, that one year in ancient Europe was worth a cycle in Cathay (Hear, hear). But, speaking of China, he wished he could bring to the knowledge of England the great and wonderful provision by which every man in that empire was enabled to receive the blessings of education; and how, in the midst of calamities and convulsions, that education had been saving the people, and conducting them through the storms of a great revolution (Hear, hear). If he could do this with effect, he should feel that he had not visited China in vain. Not long ago it was his privilege to see a great struggle for official position in one of the provinces of that country, which could only be obtained by literary distinction (Hear, hear). He saw 9000 youths from village schools come together to be examined for literary honours; and it was the highest ambition of themselves and their relatives that they should attain what was called literary rank. They arrived at Canton attended by about 50,000 of their friends, and so earnest were they that some of them died in the struggle. Of those 9000 only 72 could be elected for literary distinction; and the 72 who were successful were sent to Pekin, there to be kept as the future rulers of the land (Hear). Such was the system which had placed the Chinese in a position of superiority to all the nations that surrounded them (Hear, hear). He trusted that the intercourse of England with China would increase year by year. In Canton the word of an English merchant was better than a bond; and it was for the interest of England and China alike that this feeling should be maintained. In China there were seven newspapers published in the English language; and he trusted that in all our intercourse with that country England would appear less in the character of a conqueror and more as a merchant (Cheers).

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated.

LAYING OF THE
FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THE
VICTORIA PIER, QUEEN-
TOWN.

TUESDAY week being the day fixed for the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Pier building for the Lords of the Admiralty at Queenstown, a large and fashionable assembly was in attendance for that purpose. The scene of the ceremony was gaily decorated with flags of all descriptions, and the protecting railing was covered with green boughs. The addition of ladies' light dresses, and a sprinkling of naval and military uniforms, increased the gay appearance of the scene.

Exactly at two o'clock, the steamer yacht the *Black Eagle*, having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, followed closely by the *Banshee*, entered the harbour and fired a salute, which was immediately answered from the guard-ship; and soon after the two steamers took their places close by Haulbowline. About half-past two the *St. Jean*

d'Acre, which had been seen off the harbour from an early hour in the morning, came in under topsails, and fired a salute announcing her arrival.

A deputation—consisting of Messrs. Fagan, M.P., B. Verling, their Lordships, to request that they would assist at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Pier—the ceremony which was about to be performed by Rear-Admiral Sir W. F. Carroll. Sir J. Graham, who received the deputation with the utmost courtesy, readily acceded to their request; and, at three o'clock, arrived at the pier. Sir James Graham was accompanied by Captain Milne and Rear-Admiral Dundas, both Lords of the Admiralty; and Sir Baldwin Walker; the Mayor; Messrs. E. B. Roche, M.P., Fagan, M.P., Beamish, M.P.; and the Harbour Commissioners.

At three o'clock the huge stone was lowered to its place, and Sir William Carroll descended to perform the interesting ceremony. As he stepped upon the stone, his appearance was greeted with a vociferous cheer from the gentlemen, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. A number of coins of every denomination of value were placed beneath the stone; and then a square plate of brass, containing the following inscription, which the Admiral read in a loud and distinct voice:—

The foundation-stone of the pier, built at the expense of the Government for the benefit of the public inhabitants of Queenstown, was laid by Rear-Admiral Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Port, on the 22nd day of Sept., 1853.

Colonel George T. Greene, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works of the Admiralty. W. H. Churchward, Superintending Engineer.

John Edwards, Contractor.

Mr. Edwards, the Contractor, then presented to the Admiral a silver trowel of exquisite workmanship and design, with a carved ivory handle, from the establishment of Mr. Hawkesworth, of the Grand Parade. The trowel bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Port, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria Pier at Queenstown, Sept., 1853.

Mr. John Edwards, Contractor.

The Admiral, taking the trowel, dipped it in mortar, and drew it round the stone; then, taking a large bottle of champagne, he broke it upon the stone, and said, "I declare this the Victoria Pier." This declaration was received with a deafening shout. The Admiral then waving his hat, called out, "Her Majesty, God bless her." And with three loud cheers the ceremony was concluded.

The illustration represents Sir William Carroll reading the inscription-plate, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Hon. Capt. Milne, &c.



REAR-ADmiral SIR W. F. CARROLL, K.C.B., LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA PIER, QUEENSTOWN.



OPENING OF THE NEW FLOATING DOCKS, AT LIMERICK, BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

LIMERICK DOCKS AND RAILWAY.

LAST week was fraught with promise for the commercial prosperity of Limerick, in two of the leading incidents of the Viceregal visit: namely, the opening of the new Floating Docks at that port, by the Lord Lieutenant; and his Excellency's commencement of a Railway, intended to connect Limerick with the great existing lines, and the estuary of the Lower Shannon at Foynes Harbour, regarded by the highest official authority as the best station in Ireland for Transatlantic communication.

THE DOCKS.

The opening of the Docks took place on Wednesday, when the town presented a most animated appearance. The principal hotels, clubs, houses of business, &c., were decorated with flags and banners. At eight o'clock in the morning, on the firing of a signal gun, all the shipping in the port hoisted their colours, and were gaily decorated. At nine o'clock another gun announced low water, and a number of flags were immediately hoisted on the walls round the Docks.

The Docks themselves are well worthy of a place on the "king of Irish rivers." They are situated about half a mile below the Wellesley-bridge, adjoining Mount Kennett, and about sixty miles from the mouth of the river. They consist of one large dock, covering about eight acres in extent, and are built in the most substantial and solid manner of cut limestone. The walls are thirty feet in depth, and there will be twenty-five feet of water at spring, and twenty feet at neap tides. The entrance is seventy feet in width. It was originally intended to be fifty feet, but was widened to its present extent in order to admit the largest class of Transatlantic Steamers, should Limerick be chosen as the Western Packet Station.

The entrance gates are constructed according to Wilde and Mallet's new patent, being made on the tubular or cellular principle of boiler plate iron, riveted in the same manner as the boilers of steamers.

The total amount expended in the construction of the Docks was £34,000, of which £39,000 was for labour, and the remainder for the materials, &c. During the four years they were building, the average number of labourers employed was 300. The length of quayage inside

the Dock is 3000 feet, and outside in the river about 1000 feet more. The depth of the river here at high water is 28 feet, quite sufficient to float the largest ships—that being the depth drawn by the *Duke of Wellington*, while the largest ocean steamers only draw 19½ feet.

About one o'clock, the different guilds of trades, with flags and banners, proceeded to the borough boundary, where they awaited the arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant, and from whence they were to walk in procession to the Wellesley-bridge. The Corporation also proceeded to the same place, attired in their robes of office. About half-past one the Viceregal party, in three carriages, arrived at the boundary. Their Excellencies were received by the Mayor, and were loudly cheered. The guilds of trades then marched past the carriages; after which they formed into procession, and walked two-and-two into the city. The corporation, headed by the sword and mace-bearers, then formed into procession and preceded the carriages, which were flanked by a guard of honour of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The entire line of route through the Crescent, George's-street, Brunswick-street, &c., was crowded with people of all ranks, and the windows filled with fashionably-attired ladies.



ABORIGINES OF CAPE YORK, AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

At a quarter before two o'clock the procession reached Wellesley-bridge, where the trades halted and filed off on either side of the bridge; the members of the corporation then passed through, and were followed to the wharf by the Viceregal party, her Excellency the Countess St. Germans leaning on the arm of the Mayor of Limerick. Their Excellencies were here met and received by the Harbour Commissioners—Lord Monteagle, Sir Matthew Barrington, &c.; the band of the 7th Dragoon Guards playing immediately "God save the Queen."

The Viceregal party then went on board the *Rose* steamer, accompanied by a great number of the nobility and gentry; and, at about half-past two o'clock the *Rose* steamed out, followed by the other vessels, and preceded by the harbour-master in his boat, and went slowly down the river. All the ships in the harbour were dressed out in their gayest bunting, and were crowded with people. The houses were also gaily decorated with flags, and thousands of persons were congregated in the windows and streets. A number of small cannon from the ships and houses kept up a series of firing while the vessels were steaming down the river. A few minutes before three o'clock the *Rose* passed into the dock, the entrance of which was lined by the foremen and workmen and a large crowd of civilians, who cheered their Excellencies most enthusiastically.

A troop of the Royal Horse Artillery were stationed on a rising ground to the south of the Dock, and fired a Royal salute as the *Rose* entered the Dock. She was followed by the several other steamers, and all sailed slowly round the entire circuit of the Dock, the various bands playing the National Anthem. Their Excellencies having landed on the east angle, they were conducted across the bridge, which his Excellency desired the engineer, Mr. Long, to open, and proceeded to the opposite side; where Mr. Spaight, President of the Chamber of Commerce, read an address to his Excellency.

His Excellency then declared the Dock opened for the trade and commerce of the world; after which, taking off his hat, he desired three cheers to be given for its success. The call was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. Spaight then introduced Mr. Long, the engineer, to his Excellency, by whom he was congratulated on the creditable manner in which the work had been executed. The Viceregal party then left the Dock, and was loudly cheered.

In the evening his Excellency was entertained at a grand banquet in the theatre.

THE RAILWAY.

On Thursday, the Lord-Lieutenant consummated another of the great objects of his visit to Limerick, namely, the turning the first turf of the Limerick and Foynes Railway. About twelve o'clock, a large party of the resident gentry, magistrates, and the distinguished visitors in Limerick, assembled by invitation on board the *Holyrood* screw-steamer. The splendid band of the 7th Dragoon Guards was also on board.

About half-past twelve o'clock the *Holyrood* left the Dock, and steamed rapidly down the river, reaching Foynes about half-past two o'clock.

A Government Commissioner decided that Foynes, on the Shannon, was the most eligible, in every point of view, for a Transatlantic packet station. The Commissioner, however, suggested that, without a railway to Limerick, the chain of communication would be incomplete. Acting on this suggestion, a company was accordingly formed about a year since, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway between the two points; and the Act of Parliament for the construction of the line was obtained early in the present year.

Foynes is situated on the south bank of the Shannon, about twenty-



THE LORD-LIEUTENANT COMMENCING THE LIMERICK AND FOYNES HARBOUR RAILWAY.

five English miles from Limerick, and about thirty-five from the mouth of the river; and the line of railway will run through the towns of Adare, Rathkeale, and Ailean. The total amount of capital subscribed was £1,000,000; and the line has been contracted for by Mr. Dargan, who will take to have it finished in time in six months from the time he gets possession of the land; and, judging from Mr. Dargan's punctuality and business habits, the railway will, no doubt, be running in the middle of next summer.

To inaugurate this undertaking was the object of his Excellency's visit this day. His Excellency and Lady St. Germans started at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded by carriage to Adare Manor, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven. Several noblemen and gentlemen journeyed by land, and met their Excellencies at breakfast; amongst whom were the Protestant Bishop of Limerick, Lord Ernest Bruce, Sir Matthew Barrington, Major Ponsonby, Captain Elliott, Captain Dickson, Captain Vandeleur, Croker Barrington, and Mr. May.

In the absence of the Earl of Dunraven, the honours were done by his Lordship's brother-in-law, Wyndham Goodl, Esq., M.P.

The Viceregal party proceeded by land to Foynes, where they were met by Lord Montague, and awaited the *Holyrood*, immediately on the arrival of which the company on board disembarked. The whole party immediately proceeded—about 300 yards from the pier—and where their Excellencies, and the party who had come with them from Adare, were in waiting. Captain Dickson, Chairman of the Railway Company, presented to his Excellency a small mahogany barrow, and a beautiful silver epaulette, bearing a suitable inscription.

The ceremony of turning the first turf having been then performed in the usual manner, his Excellency, turning round, said, "I have now turned the first turf of the Limerick and Foynes Railway—an undertaking that has afforded me much pleasure in accomplishing; and I now hand over the ground to the Company, and these implements to the care of your energetic and spirited contractor, William Dargan (Cheers). This is not a day for making a long speech, and I will not therefore detain you."

Three hearty cheers were then given for his Excellency. His Excellency then, taking off his hat, said—"I call upon you now to give three cheers for Mr. Dargan" (Loud and enthusiastic cheering).

The Mayor of Limerick then called for three cheers for the Countess of St. Germans, which was heartily responded to; after which, three cheers for the success of the Foynes Railway were given.

The whole party then proceeded to the *Holyrood*, where their Excellencies and a select party were entertained at a very elegant *déjeuner* given by the Directors of the London and Limerick Steam-ship Company. The remainder of the company were also entertained in a similar manner.

Their Excellencies, on landing, immediately drove to the residence of the Protestant Bishop. In the evening, their Excellencies attended a grand ball given in the theatre, at which all the rank and fashion in Limerick were present.

CAPE YORK ABORIGINES.

THESE natives have lately arrived in England from Evans Bay, Cape York—lat. 10 deg. 42 min. 40 sec. S., long. 142 deg. 28 min. 50 sec. E.—upon the peninsula which forms the north-easternmost extremity of Australia, and is separated from New Guinea by Torres Straits. The name of one is Garicha, and of the other Boyguda. They speak the Gudang language, one of several dialects of natives in that immediate neighbourhood, but which are not understood for any great distance among the more southern tribes of the peninsula, and would be entirely unknown as far down as the bottom of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The particulars of their being brought to this country are briefly as follows:—The *Scotia*, Captain Strickland, on the passage from Port Phillip to Bombay, through Torres Straits, anchored near Cape York for a day or two, and during the time a number of natives came on board. When she got under way, with a fresh breeze, to continue her voyage, these two natives were on board; and their canoe, which was fast alongside (or astern), broke adrift; and the ship, being soon beyond reach of their own part of the coast, they objected, on account of the hostility of other tribes, to be left anywhere else. They were, therefore, taken on to India, and finally brought to this country, where the *Scotia* arrived about 11th May last.

The natives at Cape York show most of the physical characteristics observed amongst other Australian aborigines: they have the septum of the nose perforated, and some—as those at present in this country—have one or more of the upper incisors absent. They are marked with raised artificial scars of different patterns on the shoulders, chest, &c., for which they have particular names, according to their situation on the body; the women being marked in the same way as the men, but having somewhat different figures.

A number of tall men were observed among them, and in the greater size of their canoes, which have sails, and their management of them, they showed a degree of superiority to the coast tribes in other parts of Australia. These natives have at this time a degree of peculiar geographical and commercial interest. Since the establishment at Port Essington was abandoned, in 1849, there is no harbour of refuge to which, in the event of wrecks in Torres Straits, the boats of vessels may run for shelter; and the only part of the coast in that neighbourhood which might be approached with the chance of meeting friendly natives would be Cape York. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to know that the good disposition of the tribe there, to which these men belong, has been already tested. Some years ago, a small cutter, from Morton Bay to Port Essington, was wrecked upon the reefs of an island in the Straits, near Cape York, where the principal man of this tribe happened to be at the time, on a friendly visit; and who was on board (the few men composing its crew having been drowned during the storm, in their attempts to reach the shore): he afterwards assisted her to escape from the islanders to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, in 1849, when she was brought away, and restored to her parents, by Captain Owen Stanley, after five years' detention.

For this we already owe a debt of gratitude to the particular tribe to which these men belong; and we have in it a guarantee for future acts of succour; which, so long as the northern coasts of Australia remain without any port of shelter, may at any time be required at their hands.

Not the least important consideration connected with these people is, that they only, of all the tribes upon the peninsula, are at peace, and hold friendly communication with, any of the islands of Torres Straits; and that, in the event of vessels being wrecked there, they might, as in the instance above mentioned, be instrumental in saving life, or bringing accounts of such disasters to vessels either calling at Cape York or on their passage through the Straits.

On the first visit of the *Rattlesnake* to Cape York, in 1849, when the jealousy of the islanders prevented the Cape York people aiding in the escape of the white woman, one of them endeavoured to learn from her by heart a message in English, with which he came on board, but could not make us understand; though, as we afterwards learned, he had made earnest and repeated attempts to do so.

A glance at the chart will show the geographical and commercial importance of the locality of this tribe, as the point of Australia nearest to a country so unknown to us as New Guinea, whose central cordillera, with its mountains rising in places to a height exceeding 13,000 feet—vast alluvial tracts of land, and numerous river openings along its shores—suggest ideas of mineral wealth, and a future field for all the richest productions of the tropics; while an indirect aboriginal trade or barter for feathers, ornaments, and weapons, through the islands of the Straits across to Cape York, shows the existence here of a natural channel of communication of a distinctly different character from the trading of the Malays with the natives of Australia on the other side of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

We are gratified to learn that the Lords of the Treasury have acceded to the recommendations made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and have granted the sum requisite for the expedition of discovery proposed by M. Ernest Haug to Northern Australia. The growing importance of the region bordered by the northern shore of Australia, and the increasing trade with India, China, and Australia, have contributed to this decision on the part of the Treasury. This liberal act of Ministers will no doubt be hailed with satisfaction by all in this country who have an interest in practical science, and it will be received by the people of Australia as a fresh earnest that their interests are diligently cared for. It is not often that an application of the kind meets with so successful, so satisfactory, and so prompt a response. It is scarcely more than a month since the deputation of the Geographical Society, introduced by Sir Roderick Murchison, waited upon the Duke of Newcastle to represent the merits of the project; and in this case promptitude of reply was an essential part of the favour, since it was necessary to obtain the means for the expedition before the time should become too short for the expedition to be landed upon the shores of Australia by the commencement of the dry season. We understand that M. Haug intends to start from this country at the beginning of November, for Singapore, where the expedition will be finally organised. This port also will be a convenient place at which to procure the beasts of burden—horses, bul-

locks, and camels—necessary for the expedition. An eminent geologist has already been attached to the expedition, as well as a competent photographer; both of whom tender their services gratuitously. There is, indeed, one thing which peculiarly marks this project—the most unprecedent spirit of zeal and liberality has distinguished every person who has taken an active part, or has been invited to furnish assistance. The hopeful energy and intelligence of M. Haug have admirably seconded by the scientific sagacity and practical vigour of Sir Roderick Murchison, with other members of the Geographical Society; the representatives of the Australian colonies in London have not been behind-hand; and the Treasury has caught the spirit of enlightened liberality from the present Minister for the Colonies.—*Globe*.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The directors of this company have, with the view of bringing local traffic upon their line, issued a notice "to persons intending to build houses of a suitable character, and of the value of not less than £50 annual rent, within two miles of the following station; viz., Harrow, Pinner, Bushey, Watford, King's Langley, Boxmoor, Berkhamstead, and Tring" that they will grant a free annual first-class pass to one resident of each of such houses for the following periods:—Harrow, 11 years; Pinner, 13 years; Bushey, 16 years; Watford, 17 years; and for the other stations mentioned, 21 years. We have before us a table of the charges for periodical tickets to and from some of the London and North-Western stations within twenty miles of London. This table also shows the liberal policy of the London and North-Western board towards the public. Its liberality will be best understood by giving the charges for the periodical tickets, and placing in juxtaposition with such charges the amount which the passenger would have to pay supposing that he passed to and fro over the line daily in a first or second-class carriage, and that he had a day-ticket with a reduction of one-third of the ordinary fare.

	First-class Periodical Ticket.	First-class Ordinary Fares.	Second-class Periodical Ticket.	Second-class Ordinary Fares.
Between London and—	Six Months.	Six Months.	Six Months.	Six Months.
Willesden	£6 10 0 ..	£12 3 5 ..	£5 0 0 ..	£9 2 6 ..
Harrow	7 10 0 ..	24 7 0 ..	6 0 0 ..	18 5 0 ..
Watford	10 0 0 ..	38 0 0 ..	7 10 0 ..	24 6 7 ..
Tring	12 10 0 ..	71 0 0 ..	10 0 0 ..	51 17 4 ..
Leighton	15 0 0 ..	86 0 0 ..	12 0 0 ..	63 10 0 ..
Blechley	17 10 0 ..	103 0 0 ..	14 0 0 ..	74 10 0 ..

These periodical tickets include also the stations of Sudbury, Pinner, Bushey, King's Langley, Boxmoor, Berkhamstead, Cheddington, Aylesbury, Dunstable, Winslow, and Ampthill.

GREAT WESTERN.—The vast works in progress at the metropolitan terminus of this line of railway at Paddington, are proceeding with very great rapidity, and a correct idea can now be formed of the improvements which are being effected in this locality, and the facility and convenience which they will afford to the public, when entirely finished, which, it is expected, will be the case at an early period of the ensuing year. The new shed for the outgoing trains being entirely roofed with glass, presents a light and handsome appearance, with separate entrance and reception-rooms for the Queen and the Royal Family, and all the other requisite accommodation for the general public, which are of the most appropriate and complete character, are finished, and the formation of the arrival sheds, with extensive offices, is now proceeding with great rapidity. When the whole is finished, the terminus of the Great Western Railway will be fully half a mile nearer the town than at the present, which will prove of material importance to the public.—The returns for this company show that for thirteen weeks, ending September 26, an increase of £5341 per week on the returns for the same period last year.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—A meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Monday, at Morley's Hotel; Mr. Snell in the chair. A series of resolutions were passed in favour of the recommendations in Mr. Snell's circular against proceeding with the extension lines to Exeter, and for entering into a pacific arrangement with the Great Western Company.

NEW PALACE AT BALMORAL.—Last week, the first stone of the new castle at Balmoral was laid by her Majesty. After a short prayer by the Rev. Archibald Anderson, of Craithie, for the welfare of its future inmates, a glass cylinder was placed by her Majesty in the cavity of the foundation, containing specimens of the current coin of the realm, and a parchment document describing the nature and date of the commencement of the building, signed by all the members of the Royal family present, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. A silver trowel was then presented to the Queen by the architect. Her Majesty, having spread the mortar, the stone was lowered under the superintendence of the contractor for the works. Her Majesty then applied the square, level, plummet, and mallet, and having ascertained that the stone was correctly placed, poured over it some corn, wine, and oil. Immediately after the ceremony, the whole of the workmen employed on the new works, with their wives and families, sat down to a dinner, prepared for them by her Majesty's command, in the temporary iron ball-room, where they danced afterwards in the evening.

THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMP.—During the few last weeks the *employés* in what is called the "Dry Stamping Department" of the Stamp-office, Somerset House, have been busily engaged to a late hour in getting ready for the New Penny Receipt Act, which comes into operation on Monday next, the 10th inst., whereby every person paying or receiving money above 40s. is obliged to have every such receipt stamped. The Commissioners have commenced delivering these new stamps to the public; but applications from parties licensed to sell stamps in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom, have been so great that many have had some difficulty in getting their orders completed. An extra number of men are constantly at work so as to meet the emergency, for documents and deeds of every description are being sent in by hundreds to be stamped, as well as blank certificates. The new stamp is similar to the old receipt stamps (dry stamped), with the only difference of its being marked "one penny," instead of 3d., 6d., ls., &c. As a vast number of the licensed dealers in stamps have a considerable quantity of the old stamps on hand, the Commissioners have notified that they will be able to obtain a similar amount of new stamps in exchange, at a trifling discount.

CITY CHILDREN.—Fanny Fern pities city children thus:—"Here comes a group of pale-faced city children, on their way to school. God bless the little unfortunates! Their little feet should be crushing the strawberries, ripe and sweet, on some sunny hill-slope, where breath of new-mown hay and clover-blossoms would give roses to their cheeks, and strength and grace to their cramped and half-developed limbs. Poor

little creatures! they never saw a patch of blue sky bigger than their satchels, or a blade of grass that dared to grow without permission from the mayor, aldermen, and common council. Poor little skeletons! tricked out like the fashion-prints, and fed on diluted skim-milk and big dictionaries, I pity you."

THE STRAIT OF THE DARDANELLES.

THE Strait of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, is the channel which separates Europe from Asia, and connects the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago. The extreme length is upwards of fifty miles. The width varies, measuring about ten miles at the end near the Sea of Marmora, but gradually diminishing to about two miles, opposite Gallipoli; which may be considered the average width for the remainder of the passage southward; though in some places it becomes less than a mile. There is a current constantly running from the Sea of Marmora to the Archipelago, which in the narrow parts is so strong as to render the passage impassable for sailing vessels when the wind is from the north. Both sides of this narrow passage are strongly fortified, for the purpose of protecting the city of Constantinople from attack from the side of the Mediterranean.

The fortifications originally consisted of four castles—two on the European, and two on the Asiatic shore. Two others, called the New Castles, were built in 1659, at the mouth of the Strait opening into the Archipelago, by Sultan Mahmoud IV., to secure his fleet from the insults of the Venetians, who used to come and attack it in sight of the old castles. Major Keppel, however, who published an account of his journey across the Balkan some years ago, says:—

Strong as the Dardanelles are, where in every direction the eye rests upon guns bearing on a short and very narrow passage, the most dangerous part is the approach to the inner (old) castles. Their strength consists in the position of the Castle of Sestos, to which, from the nature of the current and from the banks running far out, a ship must come stem on, and inevitably be raked, without the power of returning more than her bow-guns until just abreast, by which time she would be dreadfully cut up, if the fire were at all well-directed.

The same author states that the batteries are well built, and placed in spots judiciously chosen; and that the greater number of the guns are à fleur d'eau; but that they have no carriages, and cannot be pointed; they fire only when a ship covers them. Among them are several immense guns, from which they discharge stone shot. The quantity of powder which these large guns require is enormous: the largest is charged with 330 lb.

We have been favoured, by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, with the very interesting and careful drawings made by him of the Asiatic side of the narrow part of the Dardanelles—that comprehend between the Old Castles—from which the three Engravings upon page 312 are taken.

First on the right is the Castle of Chanak-kalessi, or Sultanikalessi, which faces the Castle of Chelit-bawri, on the European shore; and the two are called by the Turks Bogaz-hissareri, and by Europeans the Old Castles of Anatolia and Roumeli. This fort mounts 100 guns, some of them firing very heavy stone shot. The town of Chanak-kalessi is the place properly called the Dardanelles; and the castle is the residence of the Governor of the Dardanelles. The town itself is a miserable-looking place—containing about 2000 houses—lying very flat at the foot of the hill range. It is the residence of a Pacha and of Consuls from various Governments. A rickety-looking wooden pier projects into the water, and serves as the landing-place for steamers and other vessels. A little to the left, near the British Consulate, is the coal store of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company.

The Castles of Chanak-kalessi and Chelit-bawri were long supposed to be the ancient Sestos and Abydos; but this is now considered to be a mistake. North-east of Chanak-kalessi forms a long bay—or rather two bays, called the Capitan Pacha's Bay and Teket Bay—in all, three or four miles across, terminating in a point of land called Nagara Burnu, or Pesques Point. This is the point which has been fixed upon as having been the site of Abydos; and on the European shore opposite is supposed to have stood Sestos. Upon the point on the Asiatic side stands a strong fort, mounting 84 guns in two tiers.

About midway between these two old fortifications, and not far from the village of Teket, is a new circular battery, called the Kiossi Battery, mounting 40 guns.

The total number of guns mounted in all the fortifications of the Dardanelles, may be estimated at about 800.

The importance of this passage, as commanding the approach to Constantinople from the Mediterranean—as the Bosphorus does from the Black Sea—cannot be overrated. It has always been a rule with the Porte to prohibit the entrance of armed ships into it, except by special permission; and only once has that regulation been held at defiance. This happened in 1807, when the British Government being very desirous to induce, nay almost to compel, the Porte to make peace with Russia, in order to strengthen the combination of European powers against the French, commanded the British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, to force the Dardanelles. In obedience to this order, eight vessels of the line entered the Dardanelles, and made their passage to Constantinople, before which they anchored, to the great terror and scandal of the whole population. The Divan, however, being roused by the French, under General Sebastiani, to increased energy to meet the impending danger, preparations of defence on so formidable a scale were speedily set on foot, that the British Admiral deemed it prudent to withdraw his fleet from the scene.

In 1833 the Russian Government, working upon the terrors of the Porte, at the time of the insurrection of Mehemet Ali, obtained its signature to the Treaty of Unkar Skelessi; by which, in return for the promised armed assistance of Russia against all enemies, external and internal, it promised to close the Dardanelles against all vessels whenever Russia should be at war. This condition virtually gave the command of the Dardanelles to Russia—a pretension so monstrous, that it was firmly protested against by England and France. After an exchange of notes with the Russian Government—which, thanks to the slippery dealing of Count Nesselrode, led to no result—the British Government, resolved to brook no further trifling in so important a matter, and sent an Ambassador in a vessel of war, with orders to sail through the passage of the Dardanelles. The late Earl of Durham was appointed to this mission. He arrived at the entrance of the Dardanelles on the 1st September, 1838, and demanded a Firman, to enable him to enter—which was granted; and thus the British Minister bore out his threat to the Russian, that, if ever it should become a question of applying the obnoxious conditions of the treaty of Unkar Skelessi, the British Government would act as if such treaty had never existed. Indeed, in 1812, a treaty to which Russia was a party, was signed, declaring that the Dardanelles should remain for ever closed against ships of war of all nations, except when Turkey itself should be at war. Under these circumstances, the recent passage of the combined fleets of England and France through the Strait, by permission of the Divan, was an event of great European significance; and the formal declaration of war on the part of the Porte against Russia, was afterwards to be expected as a matter of course.

CHART OF THE POSITIONS OF THE SHIPS OF THE TURKISH FLEET IN THE BOSPHORUS.

IN our Supplement of the 24th ult., we gave a View of part of the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus; we now, in order to make the matter more clear, give a Plan of the Bosphorus, with stations of the several ships, their names, &c.; for which we are indebted to the kindness of Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, at present with this fleet in the waters of Constantinople.



THE DARDANELLES.—ASIATIC SIDE.



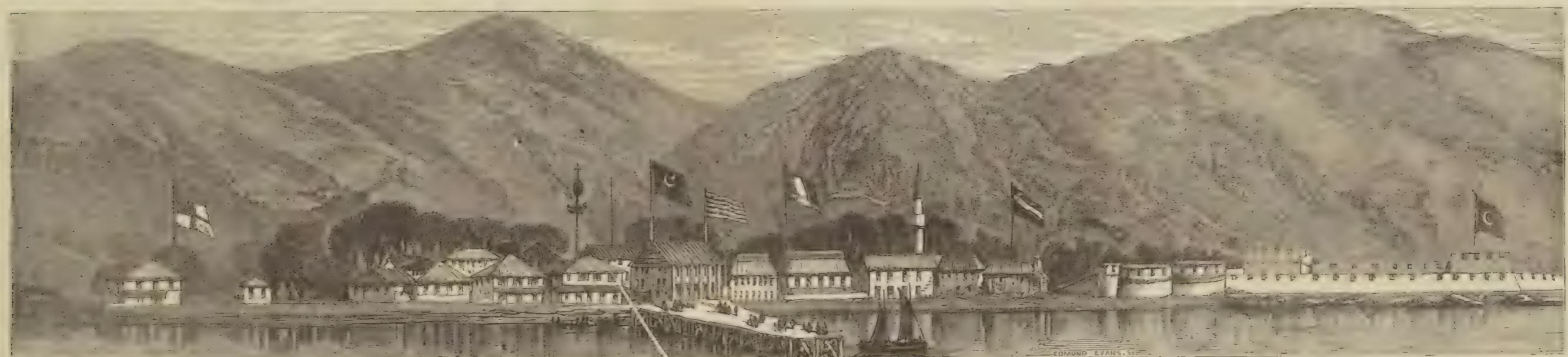
NAJARA BURNU, SITE OF THE ANCIENT ABYDOS.

TEKLT BAY AND VILLAGE.



KROSSI BATTERY.

CAPITAN PACHA'S BAY.



EDMUND EVANS SE.

ENGLISH CONSULATE.

TOWN OF CHANAK KALESSI.

TURKISH PACHA, GREEK AND FRENCH CONSULATES.

AUSTRIAN CONSULATE.

CASTLE OF CHANAK KALESSI.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Height Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Sept. 30	29.955	60.6	48.0	51.8	- 1.7	85	W.	0.19
Oct. 1	29.633	58.7	41.8	50.2	- 3.1	83	W.	0.17
2	29.767	55.9	38.1	46.1	- 7.0	72	W.S.W.	0.01
3	30.028	55.1	32.8	41.1	- 8.7	71	W.S.W.	0.00
4	29.930	55.8	34.9	46.8	- 5.8	88	S.W.	0.39
5	29.374	56.4	49.8	52.6	+ 0.2	94	S.S.E.	0.24
6	29.885	50.8	42.5	46.0	- 6.3	100	CALM.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the Barometer was nearly stationary at 30.02 inches on the 20th; then decreased to 29.63 inches by the afternoon of October 1; increased to 30.07 inches by noon on the 3rd; decreased to 29.30 inches by noon on the 5th; and increased slowly to 29.44 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week was 29.697 inches.

The temperature of the air has been below its average. Its mean value on October 2nd was 46°, and is the lowest recorded on that day since 1840, when it was 45°; that of the 4th was 48°, and is the lowest since the year 1836, on which day it was 45°; that of the 3rd was 44°, and is lower than any on record as occurring on this day. The mean of these three days is 45.7°, and is of lower temperature than that of the same three days in any year since 1836; in that year their average was 45°. The mean for the week was 48.2°, being 4.6° below the average of thirty years.

The range of temperature in the week was 27.8°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.2°. The greatest was 22.4°, on the 3rd; and the least, 6.9° on the 5th.

Rain fell on five days to the depth of one inch. The weather during the week has been dull and cold; the air, excepting on the 4th, has been for the most part in gentle motion only, or it has been calm. Thick fog was prevalent on the morning of the 3rd, and throughout the 6th. The sky during the day has been mostly overcast, and was cloudless on three nights.

For the month of September the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30.00 inches.

The highest temperature during the month was 73.8°, and the lowest was 38.0°.

The range of temperature in the month was 35.8°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 65.6°; and of all the lowest by night was 48.2°.

The mean daily range of temperature in the month was 17.2°.

The mean temperature for the month was 55.8°, being below the average of 58 Septembers by 1°.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 50.5°; and the mean degree of humidity of the air was 85; complete saturation being represented by 100.

The fall of rain for the month was 2.4 inches.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, October 1, the births of 1624 children were registered: of these, 824 were boys; and 800 girls. The number of births exceeds the average of the same week in the eight preceding years by 256. The number of deaths from all causes in the week was 1212; but this number is increased by about 100 spread over the quarter, upon which coroners' inquests have been held, and returned only at the end of the quarter. The excess of births over deaths in the week was about 500. The deaths due to zymotic diseases were 200 in number: of these, 211 were under fifteen years, and 20 exceeded sixty years of age, principally distributed as follows:—To small-pox, 8 (being one-half its average); to measles, 14 (being less than its average by 10); to scarlatina, 47 (its average is 60); to whooping-cough, 28 (its average is 24); to croup, 8; to thrush, 6; to diarrhoea, 69 (its average is 56)—being a decrease of 20 on the previous week. During the last six weeks, the deaths from this disease have been 137, 152, 131, 78, and 83; and are on the decline. To cholera, 48: in the two preceding weeks the numbers were 16 and 29: it is, therefore, more fatal. Of these 48 deaths, 21 were children under the age of fifteen years, and 27 of adults above fifteen years; 31 were those of males, and 16 were those of females; the sex of one death is not stated. These were thus distributed over London:—In the west district, 3; in the north, 6; in the central, 2; in the east, 4; and on the south side of the river, 32. The deaths registered by cholera in the last seven weeks have been 10, 18, 16, 7, 16, 29, and 48. To typhus, 57 deaths are attributed, being 11 above the average of the same week in ten years. To dropsy, cancer, and other diseases on uncertain seat, there were 49 deaths (their average is 47). To tubercular diseases, 173 (their average is 167): of these 122 were caused by consumption (whose average is 119). To diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and sense, 147 (their average is 116): of these the cause of 31 was apoplexy, 35 paralysis, and 33 convulsions. Of diseases of the lungs and organs of respiration, 112 (their average is 105): of these 39 were bronchitis and 52 pneumonia. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels 42 deaths are referred (their average is 33). To diseases of the stomach, 47 deaths are attributed (their average is 70). To sudden deaths, 31 (the average is 20). From this account it will be seen that for the most part the average number of deaths to each disease has chiefly taken place. In zymotic disease there were 306 deaths, exceeding their average by 8 only; although this does not include cholera, whose average for the week is 5 only, and 48 deaths took place: the full particulars of these deaths are given by the Registrar-General. They are nearly in every case confined to the working and labouring classes, whose residences are affected by bad smells, arising from cesspools or drains. The exceptions are—one case, a gentleman 79 years of age; another, a clerk in a Government office, 33 years of age; but neither of these cases seem to have been Asiatic cholera.

THE MEDICAL SESSION.—The usual opening of the medical session is on the 1st of October; but, falling on Saturday, Monday was generally taken as the day for the commencement. At the University College, Professor Garrod delivered the introductory lecture. At King's College Hospital, Dr. Guy, in presence of a numerous auditory, gave the lecture. Dr. Parker performed a similar kindness at the London Hospital. At the Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Frere delivered the introductory lecture to a numerous company. Mr. Guthrie gave the inaugural address at the Westminster Hospital. The distribution of scholarships and prizes at the St. George's Hospital, took place under the presidency of Dr. Paris, when Dr. Nairne addressed the auditory, and the President delivered the awards.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—At the usual quarterly meeting of the Comitia Majora held on Friday, September 30, the following gentlemen were admitted members of the college:—Dr. Callaway, London; Dr. Coote, Oxford; Dr. Ballard, London.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The library and museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which have been closed during the month of September for the purpose of cleaning and dusting the books, shelves, and anatomical preparations, are now opened for the reference and accommodation of members and fellows of the College, as well as of visitors, under certain prescribed regulations. The customary examinations for the diploma of the College will commence for the present session towards the end of this month.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The half-yearly meeting of this institution was held at the Dispensary on Monday last. Dr. Tilt was called to the chair. He was supported by the Rev. W. C. Williams, T. Cooper, Esq., and other friends of the charity. Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, informed the meeting that the number of patients had been greatly augmented for the half year—being 785; of which, 387 were discharged cured, and 243 greatly relieved. The thanks of the meeting were passed to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, for his labours, and to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—At the Quarterly meeting of the Governors, held on the 6th inst., the Rev. H. Mackenzie, the Vicar of St. Martin's, in the chair, it was reported by the secretary, that during the past quarter 1825 out-patients had received the benefits of the institution; that 24 persons, blind from cataract, had been wholly or partially restored to sight by operation—seven by the operation of artificial pupil. And of the out-patients the large number of 68 had been cured by operation of the deformity of strabismus, or squint. It is to be deplored that the exertions of this excellent charity should be cramped by the want of funds to carry out its benefits to the fullest extent.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—By a clause in an act of Parliament passed in the late session, which will take effect on the 1st of November, an important alteration is made as to Bethlehem Hospital. Hitherto it was exempted from the operations of the Lunacy Acts, but that enactment is repealed, and it is to be forthwith registered as an hospital under the act, and open to the visitation of the officers appointed by Government.

THE CORPORATION INQUIRY.—The commission appointed by her Majesty to inquire into the Constitution, &c., of the Corporation of London, and which is exciting such intense interest in the City, will not commence its sittings, as was fully expected, next Monday. No day has yet been appointed for its first meeting.

THE TOWER-HAMLETS REGISTRATION.—On Monday Mr. M'Queen, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the above district, sat at the Town-hall, Wellclose-square, Tower-hill. The proceedings on this occasion were not marked with the feeling of political excitement which usually attends the revision of the list for this district.

PROPOSED MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.—A meeting was held at the Bull Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday week to consider the establishment of a Mining Stock Exchange, to be conducted on a system similar to the Stock, Corn, and Coal Exchanges; it appearing that at present no facilities or place of assembly exists for transactions connected with the increasing business of mining adventure, the main object being to place the purchase and sale of mining shares under proper rule and regulation, and to abolish those discreditable practices that are understood to attach to operations connected with that class of speculation.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.—The admission of the public to view the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington, at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, will be as follows:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the public will be admitted without tickets. On Tuesdays and Fridays admission will be granted by tickets, obtainable on application at Messrs. Banting's, 27, St. James's-street. On Saturdays the doors will be closed. The hours of admission on each day will be from eleven till four.

THE NEW ASSESSED TAXES.—Before Monday next the articles exempted from the assessed taxes which will in future be taxable are to be discontinued, or the parties will be charged with the new duties for the year beginning in April next.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—On Monday the whole of the firemen selected from the London fire-engine establishment, took up their new quarters at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The works are sufficiently advanced to be insecure without a body of firemen being on the spot, in the event of a fire breaking out. A house has been hired for the temporary accommodation of the firemen near the building.

CAB LAW.—Two decisions of importance were given on Wednesday, at the Police-courts. One renders the hirer liable for the fare of any extra space driven over in consequence of an obstruction of the streets through which the direct path lies. The other authorises the cabman to receive 6d. for every fifteen minutes during which he may be kept waiting, although the fifteen minutes may not have been completed at any single stoppage. He is entitled to add up the time consumed in stoppages, and to charge 6d. each for as many complete quarter hours as the total may be found to amount to.

FLEET-STREET AND LUDGATE-HILL.—On Thursday morning, the entire roadway of Fleet-street was opened, and the general traffic for omnibuses, &c., resumed; and workmen were the same day engaged in taking up the pavement of the roadway from the Waithman Obelisk up Ludgate-hill to the Old Bailey, preparatory to its being relaid with new granite.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—On Saturday last Professor Forbes delivered, in the theatre of this institution, the opening lecture of the autumn session of the metropolitan school of science, applied to mining and the arts. The subject of the lecture was the "Educational Uses of Museums." It was listened to with every attention, and received with great applause. Amongst the audience were Sir R. Murchison, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir C. Lyell, Sir H. de la Beche, &c.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday last the Entomological Society held a meeting, when five insects new to England, and a large foreign collection were exhibited; and communications were read from Mr. Newman, Mr. Scott, Dr. Lankester, and the Rev. Jos. Greene.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SURREY REGISTRATION.—The number of electors on the register in force is 6901; objections sustained by overseers, 464; by Reformers, 171; by Tories, 56: total, 601. The rest of the electors on the register, 6210. Re-claims allowed, 173; new claims allowed, 538: total, 717. Total number of electors for 1853-4, 6927.

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.—The foundation stone of the diocesan training-school for school-mistresses, about to be erected at Brighton, was laid on Wednesday last by the Countess of Chichester, with the benediction of the bishop. Divine service was performed at St. Peter's Church at two o'clock, after which the procession was formed and left the church for the site of the building on Rose-hill.

HULL IN 1853.—We believe Hull is in a much more flourishing state than it has been for years. There are few out of work, and wages are high. Seamen receive £5 or £5 5s. per month, an advance of about £1 over previous years. At the meeting of the board of guardians last week, the governor stated that there were fewer paupers in the house than there had been for thirty years.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT DEAL.—The works at No. 1 Battery are progressing favourably. The foundations of the sea-wall are completely laid, and enclose the whole of the battery. The foundation is laid 15 feet below the surface of the ground, and the wall is to be varied to a height of 15 feet above the surface. It is to be composed of solid brick-work, four feet thick, and laid in cement. Another wall, 20 feet high, is to be erected within this, and the centre is to be filled up with concrete; and upon the summit of the latter are to be fixed eight 68-lb. cannons, which, from their position, will command a full sweep of the Downs.

HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.—The recent storm, which was severely felt in many parts of North Wales, has caused serious damage to the works at the new harbour at Holyhead, particularly to the pilings. It is calculated that upwards of 500 logs have been driven by the gale to leeward, on the opposite side of the bay. At Bangor, the greater portion of a new chapel, now in course of erection for the Calvinistic Methodists, has been blown down, the damage being estimated at £100. The gardens and plantations at Holywell, Ruthin, and other places, have suffered severely, the trees being completely stripped. At Carnarvon, the sea washed completely over the quay walls; but no damage was done.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—The splendid ship *Blenheim*, belonging to Duncan Dunbar, Esq., has been chartered by her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners to take emigrants at this port, on the 14th November, for Melbourne. The *Dalhousie* and *Ann* for Sydney. *Duke of Portland* for New Zealand, and *Diana* for Melbourne—all taking passengers—will be despatched during the present month, and the early part of November; also, the *Emerald Isle* and *Sultana* for Adelaide, and *Omega* for Melbourne—the last three chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

SINGULAR MISCONVEYANCE OF A LETTER.—A manufacturer at Turcoing received, a few days ago, a letter from a person at Nottingham, informing him that he had found in some newspapers sent to him from France a letter addressed to him containing two bills of Exchange, one for 1000f., the other for 4000f., which letter had been opened in his absence by his children. The Nottingham man said that he would return them on receiving an assurance from the manufacturer that they were really his. The letter must, of course, have got amongst the newspapers by mistake. *Galigani.*

OPENING OF A RAILWAY BRANCH TO YEOVIL.—On Saturday last, a large concourse of people celebrated the opening of the Durston Branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Yeovil. The directors were received by the portreeve and burgesses, and most of the inhabitants; and subsequently joined the procession to the Town-hall, where a company of about 350 sat down to partake of a substantial and handsome dinner. The directors, with one exception, were all present, and appeared to be much gratified with the proceedings. Mr. Butler, the chairman of the directors, in the course of the evening, said that, if it were only as a test of the inquiring and intellectual spirit of the age, this line would be extensively patronised, passing, as it did, through a country replete with historical recollections.

THE PEEL MEMORIAL AT OLDHAM.—The Peel Memorial in Oldham having taken the form of Public Baths and Washhouses, the committee of the Testimonial Fund have decided upon erecting a bust, life size, of the great statesman in the entrance-hall; and have commissioned Mr. Alex. Munro to execute it in marble.

BIRMINGHAM GAOL.—The magistrates of Birmingham assembled in special session on Wednesday, and, from ninety candidates, selected Mr. G. W. Hillyard, of the county gaol at Nottingham, as the fittest person for recommendation to the Quarter Sessions to fill the office of governor of this gaol.

LAUNCH OF A SHIP AT BRIDPORT.—A splendid ship, the *Speedy*, the largest ever built on this coast, was launched at Bridport Harbour, on Tuesday. She is intended as a packet ship for Australia, and is the sixth of first-class shipping built by Messrs. J. Cox and Son. Her principal dimensions are:—Length over all, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet 4 in. Tonnage for burthen, 1430.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. EDWARD JAMES, Q.C.—An accident happened to this gentleman on Tuesday whilst hunting with the Worthing harriers. His horse, a very valuable one, suddenly fell down dead; and, in falling, rolled upon Mr. James, who was removed to the house of Mr. John Day, the trainer, at Findon, in a state of insensibility. Though much bruised and injured, it is hoped Mr. James will be speedily convalescent.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.—On Monday Mr. Shadwell, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for Middlesex, opened his Court at the White Horse, Uxbridge. The objections on both sides amount to upwards of a thousand. The result of the day's revision was that the Liberals, through Mr. James, sustained fourteen objections, and the Conservatives eleven. Several new claims were allowed on both sides.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—PUBLIC MEETING AT LEICESTER.

A public meeting—"for the purpose of conveying to Government the sentiments of the people of Leicester on the necessity of prompt, energetic, and decisive action at the present important crisis of the Eastern Question"—was held in the New Hall, on Tuesday evening, and was very numerously attended.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 9.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Dutch Fleet defeated, 1797.
 MONDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
 TUESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day. Canova died, 1822.
 WEDNESDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
 THURSDAY, 13.—Trans. of St. Edward the Confessor. Fire Insurance due.
 FRIDAY, 14.—William Penn born 1644. Battle of Hastings, 1066.
 SATURDAY, 15.—Mura shot for attempting to recover his Kingdom, 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 10	6 35	7 10	7 45	8 30	9 20	10 10
						10 45
						11 35
						Tide
						0 5
						0 30
						0 55
						1 15

TO CORESPONDENTS.

J. W. P., Ramsgate.—The King's College Kalendar will afford you the information you require.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER had better consult a professed picture-dealer as to the value of the picture supposed by Parmigiano.

X. Y. Z.—The Will in question has not appeared in this Journal.

J. A. is thanked.

E. E. S.; and W. E.—See the fourth edition of "Hogg's Practical Manual of Photography."

HALBERT.—"Haydn's Book of Dignities" is a continuation of "Beatson's Political Index."

H. E., Nelson-square.—We have not room to engrave the implement.

H. T. S. H., Oxford.—Declined.

W. R. B.—The object seen by you on September 10 was meteoric.

H. De S., Manchester.—No such method as you describe has yet been invented.

FERNE.—It would be illegal to publish a daily newspaper without a stamp.

A. V. W.—The "British Almanac" gives a list of London Baths and Wash-houses.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.—See Felix Summerley's "Guide to Westminster Abbey."

SANTJON.—Translation declined.

H. W.—Arms of the family of Hardwick, descended from John de Hardwick, of Hardwick, co. Warwick, and seated in after times at Lindley, co. Leicester: "Gu. a saltire engr. arg. between four mullets or. Crest: On a mount vert, a stag courant ppr. gorged with a chaplet of roses, arg."

C. B.—The Earldom of Pembroke has been held successively by the families of Clare, Marshal, Valence, Hastings, Pole, Tudor, and Herbert: never by any one bearing the surname of Pembroke. Richard de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, was the famous Strongbow. The Earldom was conferred, A.D. 1138, on his father, Gilbert de Clare, feudal Lord of Clare, the conqueror of Cardiganshire. Strongbow left an only child, Isabel, who became the wife of William Marshal, afterwards Earl of Pembroke.

AYACARTEL.—The English word "fair," a meeting of buyers and sellers, is derived from the French *foire*.

C. S. L.—Liveries depend altogether on the Arms. The principal colour is the tincture of the "field;" the facings, that of the first "charge."

W. J. T.—Arms of Thirkell of Shenshaw, co. Stafford: "Arg. a chev. between three roses gu." Of Thirkell (or Thirkirk) of Yorkshire: "Gu. a manouch arg." The Crest used on paper or envelopes comes clearly under the tax for armorial bearings.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—We cannot enter into a controversy with Mr. Buckingham on the subject of his pamphlet. We consider his plan to be inadmissible, because it would not dovetail in with Imperial institutions, and would necessitate for one portion of our dominions a system incompatible with the existing organisation of the Executive Government at home.

* * * We regret we have not space to insert the Sketch received from "R. L. S." of the Banquet given last week, by the Corporation of Cork to the Lords of the Admiralty, the officers of the fleet, &c., in the large room of the Victoria Hotel.

A. L.—We regret that we cannot publish the excellent translation of "The Minstrel's Curse." The interest of the subject has passed over.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1853.

If it be true that the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace, now that the Sultan has expressed his readiness for war, the true method of dealing with the Czar, and of bringing him to reason, must be as obvious to the purblind diplomacy of the Ambassadors at Vienna as it has long been to the common sense of Europe. It is reported that the Czar declared at Olmütz, that, as he had accepted the Vienna Note at the hands of the Conference in full satisfaction of the demands made upon him by the Allied Powers, and on the terms framed by his opponents—meaning, we presume, Great Britain and France—he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, listen to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration, or interpretation of the Vienna Note, which would deprive it, or seem to deprive it, of the obnoxious character attributed to it by the Sultan. The world, however, can have but little confidence in the statement. Even if it be true, it must be taken at its value, which is just as much and as little as previous declarations from the same quarter. It is, no doubt, highly desirable that the intentions of the Czar should prove as pacific as they are represented to be by persons claiming to have the most authentic information; but, until the Emperor shall give to the cause of peace the "material guarantee" of withdrawing his armies from Moldavia and Wallachia, the people of Europe will continue to rely upon the British and French fleets, and the Sultan's army, as the best of logicians and of peace-makers. One thing is abundantly evident, that the diplomacy of the Great Powers, as displayed at Vienna, has brought diplomacy into contempt. If the Conference had acted with the ordinary and gentlemanly caution which would have been displayed by seconds anxious to prevent an "affair of honour," and in this spirit had communicated the terms of their note to Turkey—the invaded party—before showing the document to the aggressor, the affair would, probably, have been brought to a crisis, and terminated a month ago, to the satisfaction of all Europe. If it be terminated now in the peaceable manner we are led to hope, no thanks will be due to the Ambassadors at Vienna, or at Constantinople, for the result. The energy of the Sultan, and the cordial aid that will certainly be afforded to him by Great Britain and France—should it be needed—have proved to be the arguments which the Czar best understands. We are glad to learn, not only that the most perfect understanding exists between the British and French Governments upon their interest and duty in this time of peril and perplexity; but that the most cordial good feeling prevails between the officers and men of the allied fleets: and that Admiral Dundas, with a chivalrous courtesy which does him honour, has offered to serve under the orders of the French Admiral Hamelin, his senior in years though not in rank. Such circumstances are of good augury, and will possibly not be without salutary effect upon the mind of the Emperor Nicholas. Both nations are fully prepared. France, with a celerity of action, which is one of the results of an Imperial and Autocratic Government, is ready to send 30,000 men at a day's

notice to the shores of the Bosphorus. These are intelligible facts—patent to the meanest capacity, and not to be overlooked by the clear-sighted man whose bad ambition has caused all the mischief. For these and other reasons, there is much ground to hope that, unless the eagerness of the Turkish troops under Omer Pacha should precipitate a collision, the peace of Europe will yet be maintained.

THE state of French education, or rather information, often reminds one of Prince Potemkin's Palace, where champagne was to be had in profusion, but not a glass of fresh water; where you might get *pâtés de foie gras aux truffes* by the dozen, but not a slice of plain bread. If our tastes are military or theatrical; if we are lovers of libraries, ancient or modern, or students of chemistry or astronomy, or of any branch of natural history; or if we are among those who take delight in galleries of sculpture and painting, then we may be satisfied with France, where institutions—scientific, ornamental, and military—are to be found in profusion and perfection. There is, nevertheless, one branch of information on which the whole French nation is not only lamentably ignorant, but in which they seem to make no progress—and that is in the common sense of commerce, credit, and the principles which are unknowingly practised by every little shopkeeper in England. Ignorant prejudices prevail in France of which even the most rustic disciple of Young England would be ashamed. Academicians, members of the Institute, statesmen, authors who write elegantly, journalists of the first class, are not aware that they are doing wrong when they cultivate the ill feeling of the ignorant against "contractors," "speculators," and "forestallers." The children of the masses, who are taught, besides reading and writing, to draw from casts of the Apollo and Antinous, are also taught by their newspapers that those who make a profit by feeding the people are the deadly enemies of the nation. A few years ago some of these foolish fancies prevailed in England. A high price of bread was sometimes attributed to a conspiracy among the bakers; at other times to the millers; and in Ireland—that benighted land, to which no polished Parisian would like to have his enlightened country compared—the warehouses of provision dealers have been burned down in time of famine. Indeed, we must own that in England a respectable squire is occasionally to be encountered in some Ultima Thule of the rural districts, who firmly believes that the Corn-laws were repealed in order to enable the men of Manchester to buy the estates of the aristocracy at a depreciated rate.

But in France—the birthplace of such great economists as Quesnay, Turgot, Neckar, Baptiste Say, and Bastiat—it is as amazing as it is lamentable to find leading writers and orators, as well as the Government, doing each and all of them their best to teach the whole people that the prices of the necessities of life can be settled by laws and decrees. Of the effects of this almost universal ignorance of the true principles of trade, we have recently had some singular illustrations. When, in 1848, corn was scarce and dear in England, and plentiful in France; and when, to the horror of our Protectionist croakers (who, fortunately, had not the mob on their side), sailing-ships and steamers were continually crossing the Channel, laden with French corn and French flour, as well as French fruit, vegetables, poultry, and live stock, the inhabitants of several French ports, under the prompting and guidance of people who ought to have known better, raised a tumult, and even attacked and destroyed cargoes of bread stuffs on their way to embarkation. Vessels were loaded under the protection of the armed police, others departed in ballast; and it was common to hear Frenchmen of the middle class talking, as if an injury was done to France by these English purchases.

In 1853 the tables are turned: England, in the face of a deficient harvest, has become one of the granaries of Europe; we import from every country where our merchants see a chance of a profit; and we export to France. Fortunate it is, in this instance, that France has alongside of her a nation more commercial than herself. On a sufficient supply of bread the tranquillity of France depends. A chain of monopolies and restrictions has dwarfed the mercantile community, and sapped the mercantile marine. A Government which prohibits or taxes every manufactured article, and taxes highly every raw material, may have shopkeepers to sell native produce, but cannot support a numerous merchant class. The merchant lives by the double profits of barter. The French tariff only allows the French merchant to make one profit by the sale of French goods; while the Englishman and the American make two—one on what they export, and one on what they import. In like manner there are few French ships, because the Customs laws of France forbid shipowners to carry the cargoes that would be most profitable. Under these circumstances, dependent on foreign shipowners and foreign ships for the necessities of life, the old prejudices cultivated by the Thiers school of economists against the exporter, are directed against the importer; and it is a fact that, very recently, in certain districts of France, the effects of the short harvest have been aggravated by French importers being afraid to import the corn they had purchased in England as rapidly as it was required, lest they should awaken suspicion, and bring down upon their unfortunate heads the attentions of a mob excited by such epithets as "usurers," "hoarders," and "speculating foreign conspirators."

It was but the other day that one of the leading French journals eloquently protested against the suspension of the duty on foreign cattle, although the scarcity of meat has often driven French workmen to consume offal and horse-flesh!

If these delusions—founded on the idea that the profits of the exporter are the losses of the importer—had only affected English interests, we might, perhaps, have refrained from alluding to them, because we know the jealousy of the French on such subjects; but in the present state of France, for the interest of the French themselves, the thing most needful is free communication with their corn and cattle-raising neighbours on the Continent.

It is to be hoped that the threatened dearth of provisions will lead intelligent Frenchmen to expunge from their speeches and writings such phrases as "invasion of foreign oxen," "deluge of foreign corn," "overwhelming oppression of foreign iron"—phrases more inflammatory than even "Mourir pour la Patrie," or "La République Sociale et Démocratique!"

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue to enjoy the invigorating air of their Highland home in the mountains of Aberdeenshire. On Thursday evening his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to the allach Blaue forest, and enjoyed the sport of deer-stalking. Her Majesty and the Princess Alice accompanied his Royal Highness. On the following day the Queen and the Prince Consort drove in an open carriage in the direction of Castletown. On Saturday last the Queen, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, drove to Invercauld, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson. Viscountess Canning was in attendance on her Majesty. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the Prince attended Divine service in the parish church of Craithie. The service was performed by the Rev. Archibald Anderson. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness dined at Aberfeldie in the evening, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. On Monday morning the Queen went out walking, attended by Viscountess Canning. In the afternoon, her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, drove out in an open carriage. Some of the younger members of the Farquharson family came from Invercauld to pass the afternoon with the Princes and Princesses. The Duchess of Kent joined the Royal dinner circle in the evening. The Court returns to Windsor Castle next week.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by three of her youthful family, paid a visit to the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe at their seat, near Plymouth, on Tuesday last, returning to Torquay the same evening. The Grand Duchess comes to town to-day (Saturday) for a short period, and leaves England for St. Petersburg on the 23rd inst.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister has left town for Germany for a short period.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the youthful Lords Albert and Ronald Leveson Gower, have arrived at Lechinvar House, from Dunrobin Castle, en route for the south. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford are still at Tarbat House, Inverness-shire, where they have been receiving a succession of visitors.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town on Tuesday night, from the Continent.

The Earl of Listowel is re-appointed a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen, in the place of Lord Elphinstone, nominated Governor of Bombay.

The Countess of Cottenham and the Ladies Pepys, who arrived in London at the close of last week from Germany, have since left Park-lane for Sandridge-park, Surrey.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield have left town for Ireland. Lord Brougham has left Paris for his château in the south of France.

Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil are passing a few days at Folkestone. They are among the fashionable company sojourning at the Pavilion.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. L. Browne, to Whittlebury and Silverstone, Northamptonshire; the Rev. T. Coldwell, to Greens Norton; the Rev. W. Temple, to Nymet Rowland, Devon; the Rev. J. E. Cooper, to Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk; the Rev. E. M. D. Pyne, to Bawdsey, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Prior, to Lydney, Notts. *Vicarage*: The Rev. G. Sharp, to Merther. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. H. Gale, to Studley, Wilts; the Rev. J. Davies, to Sinalwood, near Congleton; the Rev. H. St. George, to Billing, near Lancaster; the Rev. H. Cooper, to Stoke Prior, with Docklow; the Rev. E. Jones, to Llanycyfan, near Aberystwith; the Rev. T. B. Lloyd, to St. Mary's with St. Michael's annexed, Shrewsbury.

TESTIMONIAL.—A gold watch, with a black silk gown, and Bible and prayer-book, were presented, on Monday last, to the Rev. J. F. Greensmith, M.A., by the parishioners of Eastington, Gloucestershire, as a token of their respect and esteem.

PROPOSED STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT IN HYDE PARK.—The Lord Mayor has put himself at the head of a movement for carrying out the idea of commemorating the great and industrial gathering in Hyde-park by a statue of the illustrious Prince to whose active and energetic co-operation it owed so much of its success. Lord Granville, as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for that Exhibition, when applied to on the subject, properly considered himself disqualified from taking the initiative in the matter, though it was, we believe, his Lordship's hearty approval. The Lord Mayor, therefore, assumed the leadership, addressed the provincial mayors for support—we believe with great success—and maintained the right of the metropolis to take the first place in what is, nevertheless, a national movement. We cannot doubt that the project will have a large acceptance.

SIR F. B. HEAD.—The Queen has granted a pension of £100 to Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart. Sir Francis was Governor-General of Canada during the rebellion of 1837. He is, also, the author of "The Pampas of South America," "Bubbles from the Brunnen," &c. &c.

BIRMINGHAM THEATRE.—Madame Celeste and Mr. Webster have been performing with great success at Birmingham, where "The Green Bushes," "Flying Colours," "The French Spy," have attracted crowded houses.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—The Hungarian band made their first appearance in the metropolis, in this pretty little theatre, last Monday evening, and their performances, which have been continued daily during the week, have been well attended.

HIBERNIAN HALL.—Mrs. Alexander Gibbs (late Miss Gredon) inaugurated, on Thursday evening, an entertainment—"The Emerald Isle." It consisted of a discourse, in two parts, descriptive of Irish scenery, accompanied with songs, legends, and anecdotes. The diorama, illustrative of the lecture, has been painted by Mr. Charles S. James; and, among other places, represents Dublin Bay—Cork River—Rock of Cashel—Giant's Causeway—Inn at Glengariff—Cromwell's Bridge—Lakes of Killarney—Old Weir Bridge—Innisfallen—Gap of Dunloe—and Muckross Abbey. The songs were excellently sung: "The harp that once in Tara's halls," "The Lakes of Mallow," and "Rory O'More," being the most admired. The entertainment, it was announced, would commence on Monday.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.—A special report to Parliament has been printed. Since the last report twenty-seven consents for inclosures had been obtained, of which one related to Chobham, of thirty-two acres. The land was to be sold to Sir Denis Le Marchant, and the proceeds to be invested in public works.

HARVEST-HOME ON THE ROYAL FARMS NEAR WINDSOR.—On Saturday last "the long accustomed feast of harvest-home" was celebrated on the Norfolk, Flemish, and Bagshot farms, all of which are in the occupation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The whole of the regular labourers and harvest-men, numbering altogether about 100, were regaled with a substantial repast of prime roast beef and plum-pudding, in a spacious barn at Norfolk farm. Mr. Brebner, the Prince Consort's farm-bailiff, presided. The rustic banquet was graced by the presence of Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, clerk-marshal to Prince Albert, Lady Mary Hood, and their youthful family.

ROYAL BUCKS (KING'S OWN) MILITIA.—This fine regiment is now assembled for a month's training and exercise at High Wycombe, under the command of Colonel Lord Carrington, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham. The corps is nearly 800 strong, and, as a proof of the readiness with which men were found to enlist in this county, it may be mentioned that 600 applicants for enrolment have been declined. The daily parade and usual exercises take place in the beautiful grounds of Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carrington's seat, where the men are enabled to pursue their course of training without interruption. The corps is drilled by the sergeants on the permanent staff of the regiment, selected from the Grenadier Guards, and the efficiency of the men in all that pertains to military tactics and discipline, is stated to be most satisfactory. In addition to the great advantage arising from being commanded by an acting Colonel, this regiment enjoys the privilege of numbering among its officers several experienced military men. Lord Carrington has provided an admirable band, and a permanent staff of drums and fifes is kept up throughout the year. The Royal Bucks Militia was the first regiment raised after the Bill for the enrolment of this force passed last year. It is the only militia corps in Great Britain bearing the double distinction of "Royal" and "King's Own." The first was granted upon the corps volunteering to proceed to Spain during the Continental war; and the second was conferred by George III., on the occasion of the regiment forming his Majesty's body guard, at Weymouth, in 1794. On the return of the regiment from Ireland, in 1799, 400 men volunteered from it into the 4th (King's Own) Foot. The regiment will be inspected by Colonel Bushe, of the recruiting department, on the 22nd instant, in the grounds of Wycombe Abbey.

THE SHIPWRECK SOCIETY.—Her Majesty the Queen has, with her characteristic liberality, presented to the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck £100, in

POSTSCRIPT.

WAR IN THE EAST.

It is not yet known with certainty whether the decision of the Supreme Council of Turkey for open war has been embodied in any formal declaration on the part of the Sultan, although there is every reason to suppose that the opinion of the Supreme Council will be adopted by the Executive Government. All the information we receive from Turkey confirms the belief that the feelings of the population and of the army have become uncontrollable, and that a declaration of war was thought by the Divan to be indispensable, as well to the internal security of the State, as to the vindication of the national honour and independence.

While the fanaticism of the army under Omer Pacha renders it probable that the declaration of war will be immediately followed up by hostilities, authentic information has reached the British Government that the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace; and that the sentiments of the Czar, as expressed at Olmütz by him, are not only in favour of a pacific settlement, but are reconcileable to a great extent with the conditions proposed by the allied powers. The Emperor of Russia represented to Lord Westmorland that, as he had accepted the Vienna Note at the hands of the Conference in full satisfaction of European demands, and on the terms framed by his opponents, he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, be now referred to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration or interpretation which seems to deprive the original Vienna Note of the objectionable features since discovered in it; and stated distinctly that, although he could not swerve from the conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once such an explanation of those conditions as was conformable to the views of the French and British Governments, provided only that his acknowledged rights were still maintained.

It unfortunately happens, however, that the Czar has deprived himself of the benefit of the expedient he has himself suggested, by the "explanation" which he has already issued through Count Nesselrode in a sense exactly contrary to that now proposed. He might interpret the Vienna Note, as desired by the Western Powers, in a manner favourable to the security of the Porte; but, as he has already interpreted it through Count Nesselrode's despatch in a manner totally destructive of the security referred to, the only result would be that a note, by which the relations of two empires were to be regulated on points of extreme delicacy, would carry with it two conflicting explanations, and thus be neutralised altogether. Had the Emperor, after accepting the Vienna Note, refused the Turkish modifications without attempting to place upon their effect any construction of his own, he might have asked the Four Powers to complete an agreement which they had dictated themselves. But, by interpreting this Note in Russian fashion, and basing on it a claim to those very privileges from which it was meant to debar him, he exposed his own insidious and aggressive designs. So clearly is the Emperor convinced that Count Nesselrode's insolent and overbearing despatch has ruined his cause, and is likely to plunge Europe into war, that, it is said, he has since endeavoured to disavow the unlucky despatch, and declared that it had been written without his concurrence or authority. Such an explanation may be instantly accepted, without being in the smallest degree believed, and the diplomats will then have a basis for further negotiation, since there seems to be no longer any dispute about the substance of terms of peace. The Czar now affirms his readiness to accept substantially the conditions of the Western Powers, and to have his relations with the Greek Christians of European Turkey so defined as to divest him of all pretences for political interference. In short, as regards those points for which the Four Powers have, in their own interests, been contending, he appears willing to yield without reserve.

The great question of the moment is whether the recent declaration of the Turkish Supreme Council in favour of war will interpose any obstacle to the work of negotiation, either by inducing the Czar to recall his pacific assurances delivered at Olmütz, or by precipitating an engagement between the two armies on the Danube. We have elsewhere adverted to the fact that the Danube so effectually separates the contending armies, that an immediate collision in that quarter seems at first sight improbable. But the Russians have lately been advancing upon Widdin, and later advices from the seat of war state that it is unsafe to rely upon reasons founded on the difficulty of crossing the river by either army.

A declaration of war is usually followed up by hostilities, and the party who makes it is the first to begin. In the present state of exasperation of the army under Omer Pacha, increased as it must be by the refugees who are in its ranks, it may be out of the power of that commander to restrain it, even if he was not known to be eager for war. By what means they could cross the barrier which yet separates them from their enemies is not clearly ascertained, but it would appear such an event is not out of the limit of probabilities.

We cannot wonder at the excitement produced by the late intelligence upon the Exchanges of Western Europe, when it is remembered that in every respect, short of an actual collision, a state of war already exists. Russia has crossed her own frontiers, and, in direct violation of treaty engagements, has quartered her battalions on a foreign territory. Turkey has summoned from the remotest solitudes of Asia Minor swarms upon swarms of fanatical Moslems to fight for their faith. The rival hosts already confront each other on the opposite sides of a river, and, as if to fix the opinion of Europe on the point, the Dardanelles—those modern gates of Janus—have been formally opened. This, in all but bloodshed, is surely war.

The next news from St. Petersburg will be anxiously awaited. By some it is considered probable that the Emperor of Russia will respond to the declaration of war by the annexation of the Principalities to his Empire, and then defy the Turks or anybody else to compel him to give them up. Others maintain that he will make no movement after that declaration, but remain where he is, fortifying himself on the Danube so as to have a base for further operations in the spring. The pacific declarations of the Czar at Olmütz appear to have been preceded by some attempts on the part of the Russians to treat at Constantinople. The Russian Consul Argyropulo, had commenced negotiations with one of the Turkish Ministers, and it was said that the Emperor himself had commissioned him to do so. Despatches from Herr von Ozeroff are also stated to convey assurances to the Porte, that Russia, in spite of Turkey's refusal to give her a material guarantee, would still refrain from hostilities, and simply confine herself to the occupation of the Principalities.

The news from the Turkish capital is again warlike. At Constantinople, on the 23rd ult., they were expecting the arrival of the auxiliaries to be sent by the Bey of Tunis, 10,000 strong. They were to be quartered at Varna, and fresh reinforcements were also looked for from Egypt. The state of public feeling was not more excited than hitherto reported, in spite of the incessant preparations for war. The four English and French frigates had anchored at that part of the harbour where the Seraglio joins the Mole. This is the first intimation we have as yet of the frigates having positively sailed up the Dardanelles. The Emperor of Russia is stated to have declared at Olmütz that he does not look upon the passing of the Dardanelles by the French and English frigates as a breach of the treaty of 1841; because the intention of the allied Powers, in sending them, was stated to be to protect the Christian population of Constantinople and its environs. What the Emperor will say when the whole of the British and French fleets enter the Dardanelles—which they will assuredly do so soon as the Sultan declares war—is a matter about which the two great maritime Powers can afford to be profoundly indifferent.

Letters from Sophia, dated Sept. 22, state that Prince Gortschakoff had issued strict orders to the army with reference to the possibility of the fanaticism of the Turks leading to any attack on the outposts. These instructions were also known in the camp at Shumla; and the command was given by the Turkish General, that any soldier or commanding officer of an outpost who should give any Russian outpost grounds of complaint, should be punished with severity proportioned to the nature of his offence; but that any one firing a shot across the Danube, should be punished with death.

Several English officers of rank had been observed in the neighbourhood of the Turkish camps, occupied in reconnoitring the force of the Turkish troops, and the state of the army in Roumelia and Bulgaria.

The news from Bucharest (dated the 24th ult.) gives sad reports of the condition of the Russian troops in the Principalities. According to one expression, they are dying like cock-roaches, at the swampy mouths of the Danube. Nearly one-fourth of them are in the hospital, or rather on the sick list, for there is but very small hospital accommodation, and wretched medical attendance. Typhus has broken out amongst the soldiery, and cholera, too, has made its appearance. Their food is scanty and unwholesome, the commissariat being totally inefficient. Dysentery and local fevers have also done their worst. Deserts are very frequent in the Russian army, even amongst the officers. The soldiers are thirsting, not so much for glory as to be safe back in Russia; and letters

have been received from Prince Gortschakoff, who is laid up with an attack of severe gastritis, stating that he heartily wishes the matter were settled, and the Principalities evacuated. General Luders is in bed, and many other officers are struck down by the prevalent diseases.

The news that a strong Russian force is being concentrated on the Caucasus is confirmed. Russian troops are being shipped from Sebastopol and landed on the east shore of the Black Sea, opposite to the fort Achalrich, on the frontier of the two territories. The reason given was the concentration of Turkish troops in that quarter.

Accounts have been received, per Trieste telegraph, from Constantinople, to the 26th. The French and Austrian Ambassadors had urged the Sultan to accept the Vienna Note; but he refused to do so. The Grand National Council consequently met, and approved unanimously of the Minister's conduct in declaring war. A meeting was also held to frame an address to the Sultan, requesting him solemnly to declare war.

Another telegraphic despatch via Trieste, says:—"The beginning of the war is very probable. Firmans with regard to it were expected on the 27th, and were already sent to head quarters. There was great financial embarrassment, and a great augmentation of paper currency."

The following despatch has been received from Warsaw, dated the 29th ult. :—

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the Emperor arrived here, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke, from Olmütz. At half-past four his Majesty continued his journey to St. Petersburg.

This despatch has excited great astonishment, and some slight alarm, since telegraphic despatches from Berlin and Vienna had announced the departure of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria to meet the Czar at Warsaw.

General Goyon, and other French officers, have also left Olmütz, by the invitation of the Emperor Nicholas, to join the Crowned Heads at Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia could not have received at Warsaw, on the 28th, the news of the resolution come to by the Divan, or his abrupt departure might be explained by the gravity of this intelligence. If the Czar has indeed left Warsaw for St. Petersburg, and if it be equally true that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have left their respective capitals to meet him at Warsaw, there is a mystery about the affair which is at present inexplicable.

Up to the 27th ult. it would appear that the resolution of the Supreme Council at Constantinople had not been acted upon by the Porte. At that date an immediate declaration of war was not considered improbable, although expectations were indulged in that mutual concessions might still be made. There were then six English, one Sardinian, one Neapolitan, one Austrian, one Prussian, and four French war steamers lying in the Bosphorus.

FRANCE.

The French Government appear inclined to adopt vigorous measures against Russia in the war now imminent in the East. It is stated that the French Government decided, at a Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud, that a corps d'armée of 30,000 men shall be embarked on board the Atlantic squadron, and sent out to Constantinople, there to be landed. General Canrobert will, it is stated, have the command of this body. In the event of an engagement taking place on the Danube, and the Turks being beaten, an Anglo-French division will, it is rumoured, occupy a position somewhere near the Balkan. The *Presse* says:—

The part to be performed by England and France in the East is clearly traced out. They will circumscribe the limits of the war, and oppose all re-victualling of the Russian army by sea; and in the event of a victory by the Russians over the Turks, they will prevent—by force, if necessary—the Russians from crossing the line of the Danube and of the Balkans: they will maintain the European equilibrium as fixed by treaties. The most cordial understanding exists not only between the two Governments, but also between the two Admirals.

Rumours are in circulation that a corps of the French army are to be marched in the direction of Toulon, under the command of General Canrobert. Strict orders have been given to suspend all leave of absence or furloughs throughout the French army, at least for some time to come.

The Emperor of the French, in a conversation with M. Firmin Rogier, the Belgian representative at Paris, on Tuesday, on the affairs of the East, is stated to have terminated his remarks by saying—"Be certain, my dear Minister, that the matter once entered on will not be long."

Great and increasing uneasiness prevails upon the Paris Bourse. Very few persons are to be found who venture to hope for the maintenance of peace. Everybody believes that unless the Four Powers intervene to prevent the Porte from making an effort to drive back the invader, war between Turkey and Russia is inevitable, if hostilities have not already commenced. There was another and heavy fall in the price of public securities at the Bourse on Wednesday, caused by unfavourable reports from London, and by a report that the Bank of France had called on the depositaries of railway shares on loan in that establishment for additional security. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 25c., and fell to 72f. 30c. They closed at 72f. 50c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 99f. 50c. In the Share-market there was almost a panic, and the fall in several of the companies was considerable.

The French Government are making rapid advances in the direction of Free-trade. An Imperial decree extends to the end of July, 1853, the measures which rendered the importation of foreign corn free. This allows a long day to the importer, and will enable the French people to perceive some of the advantages attending a free admission of articles necessary for life. Another decree permits the conveyance of grain, rice, and other articles of food between France and Algeria, by foreign vessels. By law, French vessels alone can be employed to effect conveyance between France and Algeria; in consequence, however, of the want of French vessels at this moment, caused in a great degree by their being sent to the North Sea and to the corn-producing countries, it is desirable that foreign vessels should be employed. It may not be out of place to remark that the example of the French Government has been quoted at home to justify the English Government in issuing an order in Council permitting foreign ships to carry coals from one part of the United Kingdom to another. On the repeal of the Navigation-laws, the only exception to the principle of Free-trade was the reservation of the coasting trade of England to British ships. Owing to this restriction, and the present abundant employment for British shipping, it is impossible to procure the means of transporting coals to the London market, except at freights which impose an additional tax of 20 per cent on the cost of coals to the consumer; whereas, if the English Government would relax the obnoxious law as the French Government have just done with regard to the trade between Algeria and France, it is stated that hundreds of foreign ships that have brought us corn, &c., from the north of Europe, precisely of a class adapted for employment as colliers, which are returning home again freightless, complaining and dissatisfied, to be laid up for the winter, would be no longer prohibited from engaging in a trade that is now languishing for want of the necessary means of transport, and which would be equally remunerative to them and beneficial to the coal consuming population of London. It is something for France to give England a lesson in Free-trade.

Letters from Havre, speak of the great activity which prevails in the mercantile dockyards of that town. A company of ship-owners is about to fit out twenty-four ships, to sail between Havre, Chili, and Peru. One of those ships, (the clipper *Médaillon de Turenne*) arrived at Havre on Monday, from Bordeaux, where it was built. Another clipper, the *Callao*, of 700 tons, is about to be launched at Honfleur. The *Quito*, of 700 tons, has been launched at Nantes.

During his visit to Boulogne, the Emperor presented the military medal to the gendarme, who arrested him in 1840. His Majesty, while giving it, said to the persons near him, "I admire men who obey their chiefs." The Emperor likewise sent 500f. to the coastguard who had aimed his musket at him on his landing on the same occasion.

Intelligence from Algiers, of the 30th ult., states that General Randon had arrived there three days before, and resumed the reins of government.

It is announced that the Emperor and Empress will leave St. Cloud for the palace of Compiègne this day (Saturday), and will remain there for ten days. Their Majesties propose, subsequently, to pass some days at the palace of Fontainebleau.

The funeral of M. Arago took place on Wednesday. A brigade of infantry marched with the procession, and the Emperor was represented at the ceremony by Marshal Vaillant, Grand Marshal of the Palace. It is also stated that the Minister of Marine attended to represent the Minister of Public Instruction. Though it rained incessantly, at least 3000 persons followed the funeral procession to the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. The only political display of any kind was at the Column of the Bastille where the victims of the revolution were buried. About four or five hundred workmen, who were arm-in-arm, pulled off their hats as they passed the column. There was only a small display of the armed force, and that

apparently in compliment to the deceased as a member of the Legion of Honour, and a very slight display of the police force; but there was a large body of police in plain clothes mingled with the crowd.

ITALY.

The case of Miss Cunningham (a Scotch lady), who was lately arrested at the baths of Lucca on a charge of attempting proselytism by the distribution of tracts, has created much sensation among our fellow countrymen resident in Tuscany, from its similarity to the affair of the Madiai in some respects, and the severity of the punishment to which this lady may be subjected, for having, in ignorance of the law (as she affirms), distributed a few tracts. The English Chargé d'Affaires (Mr. Scarlett) has been very active in his exertions to obtain Miss Cunningham's release, on condition of her quitting the country; but the Grand Duke, to whom he applied personally in hopes of gaining his interest, has refused to interfere. The term of punishment to which a breach of the existing law on the subject renders an offender liable, is said to be from five to ten years' imprisonment, with the usual conditions awarded to felons; and this law has been enacted by the Grand Duke in contradiction to the terms of that constitution which he granted in 1848, whereby free exercise of every religion was guaranteed, and which constitution the English Government acknowledged.

AUSTRIA.

We learn from Frankfort that the *projet* of the new Austrian Loan has been communicated to the house of Rothschild.

PERSIA.

The intelligence from Persia is not without its influence upon the Eastern question, although it is, not yet known whether the Persian preparations for war are intended to assist the Sultan or the Czar. The Schah quitted Teheran, for Sultanieh, at the head of a large body of men on the 20th ult. 2500 loads of gunpowder and other military stores had already been sent forward. Orders have also been received by the Minister of War to send six cannons, 350 artillerymen, and 600 loads of ammunition, with four regiments of infantry, to the Khol frontier. These important military movements have excited great attention. Cholera has almost disappeared in the capital, but is raging at Meshed, Ispahan, and Sultanieh. Murders and robberies continue to occur daily throughout the country. Insecurity has completely ruined business; the bazaars are untenanted, and caravans cannot go forward to Erzeroom and Trebizon unless strongly escorted. Something must be done for this country; it requires new men and a new order of things. Under the present administration Persia will crumble to ruins before many years are over, and in that prostrate condition it cannot be otherwise than a prey to Muscovite aggrandisement.

THE CHOLERA.

In addition to the returns made by the General Board of Health, the following official reports have been issued:—

NEWCASTLE.—The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Newcastle during the present outbreak has been 1413. In the same period (viz., the first thirty-three days) during the prevalence of epidemic cholera there in 1851-52, the number of deaths was 239.

HEXHAM, Oct. 3.—Cholera—deaths, 2.

STOCKTON, Oct. 3.—Cholera—death, 1.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Oct. 2.—Cholera—death, 1. The total number of deaths from cholera in South Shields to the 2nd instant has been thirty-five.

GATESHEAD, Oct. 3.—Cholera, 6. Diarrhoea, 3. The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Gateshead to the present date has been 394. During the like period (viz., the first 27 days) in 1851-52, the deaths amounted to 139. The latest advices received by the General Board of Health from this place state that Dr. Waller Lewis is about to leave for Stockton. At Walker, an out-district of the Tynemouth Union, there were four deaths on Monday, and three more were expected. In 1851 many deaths took place in one locality (Scotch-row) 45 persons died in a population of 200. At that time it was in a most filthy and overcrowded state; and the medical officer reported last week that the overcrowding was now as bad. It is confidently hoped that the prompt treatment provided by the guardians will mitigate the severity of the present visitation.

LONDON.—A fatal case occurred in Blandford-street, Marylebone, on Sunday. The patient, a young man, had been for some days previously taking, most imprudently, seidlitz powders. Several inmates of the house are affected with diarrhoea. In its rear are some most offensive impurities, which have been long neglected.—Another fatal case occurred on the same day in York-court, Baker-street, Marylebone.—On Tuesday a fatal case of cholera occurred at 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in the person of the wife of a relieving-officer of St. Marylebone parish. Death occurred twenty-five hours after attack.—Between the 23rd and 27th ult., as many as seven cases were seen by one of the resident medical men in Bermondsey: four proved fatal. In the majority there had been neglected diarrhoea. A fresh case occurred on Tuesday morning in the same gentleman's practice. He attributes this attack to the horrid effluvia from a foul ditch which had been stirred up the day before, the black mud being left exposed on its banks.—There was a fatal case in Deptford on the 30th ult. Diarrhoea had been for five days neglected. The case occurred in Creek-street, a very filthy locality, where several deaths took place in 1851.—Dr. Milroy (Medical Superintendent Inspector of the General Board of Health), accompanied by Mr. Hall, of the Poor-law Board, had a conference to-day (Tuesday) with the local authorities of Lambeth, and pressed upon them the importance of adopting the measures requisite for the protection of the public health in that parish, which it is well known abounds in many parts with prolific causes of disease.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, Oct. 3, 1853.—The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, with a view of preventing the spread of cholera on board merchant shipping, have caused to be issued and circulated instructions and notice, for the information and warning of mariners and ship-owners.

THE VALUE OF FEMALE INDUSTRY.—At a recent dinner at Limerick, Mr. Dargan, in reference to female labour, said:—"I believe it is a source of more value than any other branch of industry practised in Ireland. When I was in Belfast the other day I was astonished to hear that two millions of money come to this country from the labour of these girls. There is no education of greater importance to females than the cultivation of habits of industry; in fact, there is not an act of their lives which is not improved by it, and if we needed corroboration upon the subject, we would find it in the reply of Madame de Staél, when Napoleon Bonaparte asked her how he could make France a great nation. The reply was, 'Educate the mothers.'"

LONDON SMOKE.—The soot of the metropolitan chimneys is injurious in various ways. It injures, to a certain extent, the health of every one. It tinges with its darkness the palace and the hotel; it coats and spoils the works of great painters and sculptors; it disfigures the works of our architects; and it causes a large expenditure in washing. Even among the ladies of the highest schooling, the effects of London smoke cannot fail to be most trying to the temper, to say the least of it. Look lower, and we find the evil increased to an immense extent. The wife of the careful and persevering tradesman finds the clothes and goods of her family blackened and disfigured with soot. There are some startling statistics on record touching the effect of London smoke: we have ourselves contributed some calculations of touching import to all who pay washing-bills, and which show that the damage done to clothes and furniture by our smoke is immense—enough to astonish any one who has not thought seriously on the subject; and also enough, considering how particularly this evil presses on the female portion of the community, from the highest to the lowest, to stir up amongst us the latent spirit of chivalry. Down with the smoke! That is, let us never allow it to go up.—*The Builder*.

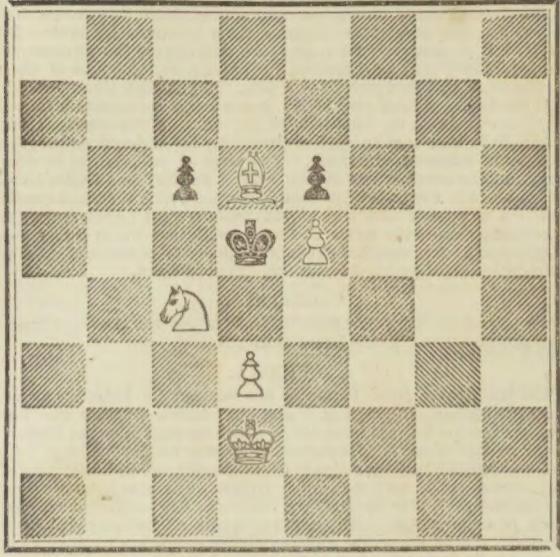
RUMOURED TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The following is from the *Morning Chronicle*, and is a part of a letter from Berlin of the 1st:—"It is currently reported at St. Petersburg

CHESS.

* Our customary Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM No. 504.
From the *Schachzeitung*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ,
FOR £100.

This much-talked-of contest commenced on Monday, the 26th ult., at the Ship Hotel, Spring-gardens, where—with the object of preventing inconvenience and interruption to the players by too numerous an assemblage of lookers-on—private apartments have been engaged for the combat, the entrée to which is restricted to four friends of each party.

As far as the chess-playing antecedents of the two combatants enable us to form an opinion, we think them extremely well matched, and that the encounter is likely to be one of the most interesting which we have had for some time. Löwenthal, "the Hungarian player," attained a marked celebrity, many years ago, by the victory which, in conjunction with his compatriots Szen and Grimm, he achieved over the French players in the match by correspondence between Pesth and Paris, and by his contests with many of the picked men of the German chess circles. Since that period affairs of more importance have engrossed the greater part of his time and attention, and his talent for chess has hardly had the cultivation it deserves. Still, he has not altogether neglected his favourite game, for in America he won golden honours in several matches with the best skilled amateurs of the States; and at the Great Tournament held here in 1851, he proved himself entitled to a place in the first rank of the great players assembled.

His opponent, Harrwitz, is a native of Breslau, and is chiefly remarkable for his extraordinary facility in what is called blindfold chess, that is, playing the game without seeing the board or men. In this peculiar branch of chess-playing he is probably, now Kieseritzky is no more, unequalled. His progress in the game, in the first instance, appears to have been truly remarkable. At a bound, almost, he obtained a point of eminence which few reach, even after years of labour. In 1845 he was publicly unknown as a player. In 1846 he played the well-known match of twenty-one games with Mr. Staunton. In this contest he lost every game in which his opponent did not give him odds. He lost the majority, 21 to 8, of those in which he received the large advantage of the Pawn and two moves; but, strange to say, he won a majority of those wherein he received the lesser odds of the Pawn and move. In the same year he distinguished himself by winning a match, by the odd game, against Mr. Horwitz, a German player of great eminence, and by numberless minor victories over the London amateurs. During the following year he achieved new laurels, by defeating a well-known Divan player, named Williams, almost without a struggle, and shortly after he again scored the odd game in a second match against Horwitz. His subsequent battles have been of comparatively little moment; and, though by incessant practice with every variety of player for the last seven years, he has acquired a readiness and dexterity which are surprising, we suspect his best play by far will be found in the games with Mr. Staunton and Mr. Horwitz. Since that period he seems to have made no advance whatever in the higher elements of chess strategy; and, indeed, it is questionable whether, while he has gained in smartness, he has not lost in depth and breadth of combination.

To those acquainted with the constitutional timidity of Löwenthal, his loss of the two first games occasioned no surprise. The games themselves showed clearly that he lost not from any inferiority of calculative power, but from a want of confidence and self-possession. The three next games were won by him in a style which leaves nothing to be desired, and justifies the opinion of his friends, that, having taken the lead, he will maintain it to the end. From the beginning to the end of them, his adversary never had a chance. At the termination of the fifth sitting, the score stood:—

Löwenthal	..	..	..	..	..	3
Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	0

The following, which was the third played, we look upon as the best game that has yet come off:—

(*Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. P takes P	K B takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q Kt to his 3rd	B to Q 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th	25. Kt to Q R 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	(h)	
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q B 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	27. P to K B 4th	R to Q B sq
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K 3rd	28. P to K 5th	B to Q Kt sq
8. Q B takes K Kt P takes B (a)		29. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K Kt 5th (i)
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q sq (b)	30. P to K R 3rd (k)	R to K Kt 3rd (l)
10. Kt to K R 4th (c) Q to her B 4th		31. Kt to K 4th	K to his 2nd
11. Q to K B 3rd (d) Q takes B (e)		32. R to K B 3rd	R to Q B 5th
12. Q takes P	R to K Kt 5sq (f)	33. Kt to K B 6th	R takes Q R P
13. Kt to K B 5th	B to Q B 4th	34. Q R to Q Sq (m)	R to Q R 7th
14. Q takes K P (ch) K to B square		35. K R to Q 3rd	R takes K Kt
15. Q to K B 6th	K to his sq	(P ch)	
16. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to his sq	36. K to B sq	B to Q R 5th (n)
17. P to Q R 4th	Q to her 6th	37. K to B 6th	B takes Kt
18. Q to K 5th (ch)	Kt to K 3rd	(ch)	
19. P takes Kt	Q P takes P	38. K R to Q 7th (ch)	K to B sq
20. Q to her 4th (g)	Q takes Q	39. K R to Q 8th (ch)	K to his 2nd
21. Kt takes Q	B to Q 2nd	40. Q R to Q 7th (ch)	
22. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th		

And Black surrendered.

(a) So badly in Black's game opened that, even thus early, he is compelled to make this disadvantageous move, or lose his centre Pawn.

(b) It would have been better retreating this Kt to his own square, if we mistake not.

(c) An effective move, as we shall see presently.

(d) A bold and masterly stroke. Whether Black capture the proffered piece or not, his position is greatly inferior to his opponent's after this move.

(e) Black was evidently unconscious of the fine attack which his adversary foresaw before he sacrificed the Bishop, or he would have retired his Queen, instead of taking the piece.

(f) The best move. Rook to K 2nd or to B sq would have been most disastrous.

(g) Mr. Löwenthal appears to give up his attack by playing thus; but we believe he acted prudently in doing so. He has won a Pawn, and obtained a much better situation than Black; and, with these advantages, the exchange of pieces is in his favour.

(h) Clever and unexpected.

(i) It is tolerably evident that if Black had taken the Q B Pawn he would have lost the exchange.

(k) Black's object in placing his Rook at the K Kt 5th was probably to tempt his antagonist to play Kt to K 4th; in which case the Bishop might safely have taken the King's Pawn.

(l) We should have preferred playing this Rook to K Kt 6th.

(m) This, and the subsequent moves dependent on it, are admirably played by the Hungarian.

(n) Black had two other squares—namely, K sq and Q Kt 4th—to which he might have played the Bishop, and either would have been better than that chosen; though in no case could he have saved the game in the end. As the variations arising from the Bishop going to either of the squares mentioned are very interesting, we will suppose—

In the first place:—

26. B to K sq

27. Kt takes B

28. Kt to K 2nd

39. K takes R

40. K to B 3rd

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sister to Maid of Delamere, 1. Mary, 2. Shorts Handicap.—Kitefyer, 1. Punchbox, 2. Selling Stakes.—Priam the Third, 1. Lady-in-Waiting, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Master Slender, 1. Effie Deans, 2. Mostyn Stakes.—Stiletto, 1. Vaultress, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Tradesmen's We'ler Cup.—The Italian, 1. Ethelwolf, 2. Plate of 50 sovs. (Handicap).—Romeo, 1. Red Lion, 2. Grand Stand Stakes (Handicap).—Lady Napier, 1. Stiletto, 2. Purse of 50 sovs. (Handicap).—Winter, 1. Miss Agnes, 2. Chester Handicap of 200 sovs.—Missive, 1. Kitefyer, 2. The Selling Stakes were won by Priam the Third.

YORK RACES.—THURSDAY.

Juvenile Handicap.—Merry Monk, 1. York and Ainstey Handicap.—Alp, 1.

WREXHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Wynnstay Handicap.—Gameboy filly, 1.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH.

5 to 1	1 agst King Pepin (t. to a large sum)	20 to 1	1 agst Angelo (t.)
100 to 8	— Indian Warrior (t.)	25 to 1	1 Garrorth (t.)
100 to 8	— Songstress (t.)	25 to 1	1 Mr. Sykes (t.)
14 to 1	— Nabob (t. 15 to 1)	20 to 1	1 Nutshell (t.)
16 to 1	— Torment (t.)	33 to 1	1 King of Trumps (t.)
20 to 1	— Joe Miller (t.)	100 to 15	1 Talfourd (t.)

DEREY.—7 to 1 agst Autocrat (t. to 200).

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news at hand from Constantinople, to the effect that the Sultan has signed a declaration of war against Russia, has been productive of great excitement in the market for national securities. The fall in prices, however, has not been so extensive as might have been expected, arising from the comparative scarcity of Stock, and the doubts entertained in some influential quarters of the policy about to be adopted by England in the impending struggle. It is clear, however, that, in the event of this country becoming actively engaged in it, Consols will go much lower than they are at present.

The foreign exchanges are gradually becoming more in favour of England; consequently, it is fair to presume, looking to the fact that the demand for gold on Continental account has fallen off—that the Bank returns, during the next three or four weeks, will show more favourable results than for some time past. The late rise in the minimum rate of discount by the Directors of the Bank of England, may be a most judicious step; but, at the same time, we cannot help observing the inconsistency in lending money on Government Securities at 4 per cent, and at the same time charging 5 per cent upon the most approved mercantile bills. No doubt the measure was adopted for the purpose of checking the outflow of gold; but any great accumulation of the precious metals here appears to be wholly out of the question. The increase in the value of money here has induced the directors of the Bank of Prussia to raise the rate to 5 per cent; and it is thought that discounts will shortly be higher in Paris.

Numerous fluctuations took place in the quotations of Consols on Monday. The Three Per Cents opened at 92½ to 93½, and closed at 93½, both for money and the account. On Tuesday the market was dull and drooping; whilst, on Wednesday, the Three Per Cents were down at 90 to 91½ and 91½. India Bonds marked 10s. to 38s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 10s. dis. India Stock was 24s.; and South Sea do., 111, the latter figures showing a decline of £1 from Monday. The market opened rather actively on Thursday, and prices, in the absence of any further positive intelligence from Constantinople, were on the advance. Stock was comparatively scarce, and the account was proving a bearish one. The Three per Cent Consols were first marked 91½; but the market closed heavily, at 91½ to 91½, both for transfer and the next account, which is fixed for the 13th inst. Exchequer Bills were heavy, at 12s. to 7s. discount.

Foreign Bonds have had a downward tendency. Mexicans have declined, notwithstanding that 117,000 dollars have arrived for the dividends. Russian Stock has kept up tolerably well, arising from its being mostly in strong hands. Brazilian Old Five per Cents have been done at 92½ ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 95½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62½; Ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 92½ to 93½ ex div.; Ecuador, 4½ to 4½; Granada Deferred, 8 to 8½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½ to 4½; Peruvian Four and a Half per Cents, 70; Ditto Deferred Three per Cent, 48 to 50; Portuguese Four per Cents, 41½; Russian Five per Cents, 113; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 47½; Swedish Loan 91½.

Very little specie is now being forwarded to Australia; the steamer, which left for Sydney on the 6th, having only about £500 on board, chiefly in silver.

The total amount of stock "accepted" at the Bank of England up to this time is £1,763,044 6s. 2d.; and at the South Sea House, £1,297,287 19s.

We have had an arrival this week of £540,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c., and £50,000 from New York. The shipments of bullion to the Continent have fallen off; but £501,750 has been forwarded to the East.

It is gratifying to observe that most of the commercial bills which fell due on the 4th were well met. Lombard-street money has been plentiful, at from 4½ to 5 per cent per annum for first-class paper.

The October dividends will be in course of payment to the public on the 13th inst. The transfer books of the South Sea Annuities will be re-opened on the 19th inst.

Miscellaneous Shares have been dull and drooping. Hungerford-bridge Shares have sold at 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 22½; Albion Insurance, 95; Atlas, 21½; City of London, 2½; County, 127; European Life, 20; Globe, 14½; Guardian, 60, ex div.; Imperial Fire, 37½; Ditto, 20; Law Life, 56; London, 29; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 8½; Rock Life, 8½; Royal Exchange, 22½; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks have been 2½; East London, 129; Southwark and Vauxhall, 80½; West Middlesex, 113; Crystal Palace, 6½; Ditto, New 2½; Netherlands Land, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 60 to 70. Australasia Joint Stock Bank shares have been 6½ to 70 ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 15 to 14½; London Joint Stock, 22; Oriental Bank Corporation, 45½ to 45; Provincial of Ireland, 49; Union of Australia, 60 to 63½; Australian Agricultural, 32; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4½; and Van Diemen's Land, 15.

Railway Shares have been very dull, and the whole of the prices have given way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 94; Caledonian, 48½ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 12½; Cork and Bandon, 13; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 11½; East Lancashire, 62; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 59½; Great Northern, 73; Ditto B Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 80½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 95; London and North-Western, 104½; Ditto, Eightights, 2; London and South-Western, 75; Midland, 59; North British, 26½; North Staffordshire, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 58½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 62; Shropshire Union, 20½; South-Eastern, 57½ ex div.; South Wales, 34½; Vale of Neath, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 61½; Ditto, Extension, 10½; York and North Midland, 44½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3; Midland, Bradford, 99; Wear Valley, 30.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 111; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 97; London and South-Western, 12½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 140; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 102½; Ditto, 154.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Great Central of France, 8½; Northern of France, 32½; Paris and Lyons, 24½; Paris and Rouen, 37½; Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; Saar and Meuse, 8.

The railway "calls" for the present month are £816,